# The Huntingdon Journal.

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he Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ce on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every dnesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, der the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at 00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and if not paid within the year.
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pecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND ALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- s at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.
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## Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services e citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. fice removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S DING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens untingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of ningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill et. may24.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- fully offer his professional services to the citi- of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. fice on Washington street, one door east of the olic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street tingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 529, Hill St., tingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- don, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- ton, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ter's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the ral Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular ation given to the settlement of estates of dece- s. fice in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend urveying in all its branches. Will also buy, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- kind, in any part of the United States. Send circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., iers' claims against the Government for back bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- with great care and promptness. fice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- t of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton er, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to inds of legal business entrusted to their care. fice on the south side of Hill street, fourth door of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

N SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against Government will be promptly prosecuted. fice on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to collections, and all other legal business nded to with care and promptness. Office, No. Hill street. [ap19,'71.

## Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. anuary 4, 1871.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN, DENTISTS,
o. 223 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
pril 5, '71-1y.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly ll legal business. Office in Cunningham's new lding. [jan.4,'71.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
LAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- l share of patronage respectfully solicited. pril 12, 1871.

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ll orders promptly attended to. Repairing e at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,ly.*



## New Advertisements.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

———:o:———

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.


## The Muses' Bower.

### Indian Summer.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There cometh a festival season
When Nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystic splendor
That rivals the brightness of spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far-spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes;
The sun from his cloud-shadowed chamber
Smiles soft on the vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's a luminous mist on the mountain,
A light, azure haze in the air,
As if angels, while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirits above.

The days, so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly, they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As, at parting, we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year,
Thou darling whom Nature enriches,
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountains and meadows awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of Nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the fields of autumn
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more;
Thy lovliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest!

## The Story-Teller.

# SILENT BILL.

I had been for nearly a year roaming over the West. In the course of my wanderings I came upon an emigrant train which was just starting out from "the States," and joined it.

The novelty soon wore off and I found the days fatiguing, the nights and sleep only being desirable. I had been conscious for days of a fever in my veins, but had scorned to complain, and taking a sort of savage delight in seeking to do an extra amount of toil. It was my turn to prepare supper for our mess, but once ready I went off as far as I could crawl from the noise of the camp and odor of the cooking. The last I remember of that day was my dropping down by the side of some shrubs.

Two weeks afterward I opened my eyes upon a different team from the one I started with, and the driver was the largest, most uncouth looking man I ever saw. I was on a straw bed, made up on one side of the wagon, and in answer to my call, the strange man bent over me. I asked all the questions I had strength for, and then waited for the answers. He told me in the fewest possible words that I was missed from the train, and he had been sent back to look for me. That I had "been dead for two weeks, and had better keep still and go to sleep if I could."

I obeyed, because I could not help it. I received my food and medicine from the hands of my strange looking friend, but it seemed impossible to get any information from him.

My recovery was rapid, and as soon as I made my appearance in the camp I was warmly greeted by our company and treated to many an extra dish by the kind-hearted people.

I learned that I had not been missed until nearly noon of the day I was left, and then they had halted, and "Silent Bill" had volunteered to look me up, had found me, and had taken upon himself the whole care during my sickness. I could find out very little about the man who had thus brought me back to life. He had joined the company, like myself, at the last minute, had given only the one name, to which the boys added another, until he was called all over the camp "Silent Bill." His team was good, and he was well supplied with provisions, which he handed out generously to any one who had need.

With my returning strength I felt a strong interest in everything, and would gladly have been companionable and useful, but he never called on me to do anything, unless some one needed help, then he would leave the care to me for a time. He was always ready to walk that others might ride; fatigue seemed unknown to him Foremost when danger threatened us, was his gaunt form, and it was always his rifle which brought in the earliest game. It came about that he held the gratitude of almost every one in the train, but loud thanks seemed to offend him greatly.

I never saw him hesitate but once; then some children, two little girls, had been running along with their mother, and she asked him to lift them up into his wagon and give them a ride, as their own team was far behind. He went up to them, laid his hand upon the arm of one, started back, rubbed his hands together, and finally called to me.

"Put them in, will you?" said he.

I lifted them up and gave each a kiss as I seated them upon the straw.

He was still looking at his hands.

"What's the matter?" I asked, "both of them together wouldn't be as heavy as the man you bore to camp that day, only a few weeks past."

He said nothing, but held his hands open before me. They were brown and hard. "Are they dirty?" I asked.

"Yes," said he emphatically, and shook them out at arm's length. Then he started up his team and did not speak again for hours.

All hearts became lighter as we ascended the Sierras, and began to think of finding an abiding place.

When it came to leave-taking "Bill" was missing, the others started on with their teams, and I staid by his until sundown. Any number of good-by's and kindly messages were left with me for him. One woman gave me a little package saying: "He was so kind to Willie when he was sick, and his hand made that precious little grave on the mountains." I thought, to know the full value of the gift, Bill should have received it, as I did, wet with the mother's tears.

When he came back, we were alone on the hillside.

He asked, "why didn't you go on with the others?"

I answered, "Because I did not choose to leave you alone, after all you have done for me. I shall go with you, if you will let me, it does not make much difference to me where."

He looked at me keenly.

"You had better not," said he slowly; "you will wish you hadn't, some day."

We had started a fire, and I could see his face by the light of the blaze.

I felt drawn to him, not from any sympathy of feeling, but because I was convinced there would come a time when I could, in a measure, repay him for his kindness to me.

I reached out my hand, "We'll stick together awhile, old fellow."

He wouldn't take it, but said: "The kettle boils, we might as well eat our grub as to waste time a talking."

I gave him the messages, which were received in silence, and when I handed the package he only said, "Lay it down."

We made ready for an early start in the morning, then I rolled up in my blanket, and with my feet to the fire lay down to sleep. When I waked up the blaze had died down, but I could see Bill at a distance bending over what proved to be a hole in the ground. After a while he broke off some green boughs, threw them in, and then hastily threw in the earth.

He came and sat down by the fire. I watched him for an hour or so, but he never moved, and when I awoke in the morning, he had not changed his position.

We started off, but I made an excuse to return, and hurriedly opened the ground where I had seen him working in the night. I do not know what I expected to see, but I certainly was surprised when I found, under the earth and green boughs, the little package, which had been tearfully entrusted to my care.

I broke the string and found a small copy of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

"I will keep it," I said, "and when he needs me most he will need this too."

When we reached the first miners' camp Bill waked up and was eager enough until he had scanned the face of every man.—That day he looked weary, and it was the first time he laid down when I did for the night.

In the morning he sold his team, all but two horses; those he packed with our blankets and provisions, and we struck off down the canon, stopping wherever any one was at work, and going out of our way if we heard of a solitary miner.

After a while he left off telling me to leave him, and I think the companionship made him feel more human. Once he stopped a week when I seemed tired out, but was restless and uneasy, and declared "another day would kill him."

"Tell me," said I one day, "why you will not rest; this life is wearing upon you; you cannot endure half the fatigue you could upon the plains Let's take up a claim and settle down, or if you will go on—let me help you; couldn't I?"

"No," he answered, "and I believe you are holding me back. I have felt it ever since I first looked upon your face when I found you half dead by those bushes that day. I wish I had left you to die."

He sprang up and confronted me. "I will have no more of this; I shall go on alone, and don't you dare to get between me and my work or I'll——

His eyes fell before mine. "Do you think I am afraid of you, who wouldn't harm even an insect? Haven't I seen you go out of your way rather than tread the life out of a crawling worm? Shall all those months of unselfish care for nothing, and your hasty words make me leave you? Besides," said I, "I have a work as well as you." He looked inquiringly at me.—"Shall I tell you what it is?"

He sat down by the fire which he had lighted.

"Keep still," said he, "for one month more, then you may have your say."

In the morning when we started out the air was heavy with smoke. When we reached San Francisco, after a day or two, we found there had been an extensive fire. Bill was unwearied in helping build tents for the homeless, and his money went freely to feed the starving hundreds, who were likely to find only a grave in the land which had promised them so much. I felt that I had never known half of his genuine goodness of heart until those days, and I left off watching him as I had done.

We were stopping at one of the places dignified by the name "Hotel," and in those "early times" considered magnificent in the way of accommodations, quite worth the fabulous prices which were demanded for them. But our parlor was the bar-room, and our "room" a bunk, one of a dozen or so in the same apartment. We had been staying there perhaps three weeks, when one night I was awakened from a sound sleep by the fall of some heavy body. I listened, but there was no repetition, then I groped my way to Bill's bunk. He was not there, though I had seen him "turn in" when I did.

I took my hat and passed out through the bar-room into the darkness and night. Drunken men of all nations and tribes were to be met on the muddy sidewalks, their horrid oaths and obscene jests, muttered or shouted in half-broken language, reminded me of a terrible description I had listened to when a child, of the abode of the lost.

The gleaming lights from the drinking saloons and gambling hells only added another touch to the picture.

I hurried on, peering into every place where was light or sound, and I kept up the search until the first rosy tints in the east told of the coming day.

When I came round to our hotel, I found I had been sent for three times, and was to remain there until the messenger came again. I waited two hours, and then saw the bar-tender pointing me out to a Spaniard. He beckoned to me, and I followed him without a word. We went through lanes and by-paths, until I lost all idea of locality. Finally we came to a cabin, and when he motioned me to come round by the side, then he pointed me to look through a slight aperture.

Two men lay on the floor, which was covered with blood.

I saw at a glance that one was Bill, and the other bore the same face I had often seen in my dreams.

I thought at first that they were both dead, but a low groan came from Bill, and I rushed to the door. I knelt down by him and spoke.

"I did not do it," said he, "but I meant to."

I asked him no questions, only if he was able to be moved.

"Yes, but never mind."

We made a litter of a door, and by the help of some men the Spaniard brought, we carried him to our boarding place.

I summoned a physician who pronounced the wound dangerous, but not necessarily mortal.

I watched over him and saved him in spite of his own desire. He chose to die, but by my care he came slowly back and took up his burden again.

One day as I sat by his bed, I took from my pocket the little book I had found buried under the green boughs. I read two or three chapters aloud, then put it up without a word. He became interested, and I read on from day to day, as he could bear it, until the book was finished.

Then he asked, "Where did you get it?"

"I dug it from the ground," said I, laconically.

He held out his hand for it, and so it passed into his keeping.

When he became strong enough we took walks together, which gradually increased in length until we would spend whole days down by the bay.

I knew he would tell me his story when he could bring himself to it. He was two weeks going over it, sometimes giving me a single picture, and at another time unrolling whole years like a panorama before me.

His first remembrance had been of a hovel where rum had left nothing but ruin. Had never heard a kind word, or had a kiss left upon his childish face, but he hated the meanness and filth which surrounded him, and he ran away to sea, when only fourteen years of age. When he came back, grown to manhood, his old home had been swept away by the tide of improvements, and his relations were all gone, save one fair-haired sister, who might have been his idol, but she vanished out of his life without a word of farewell, and for years he never heard of her or the man who had lured her away.

The year that I met him, he had been through the West; he couldn't tell what for, except that he had made money and wanted to spend it. Vice and luxury were strangers to him, so his wants were few and simple.

He came to a cabin, one night, and as it was late, asked to stay; the man consented, and bade the woman provide some supper for the traveler.

His host went out, and his voice could be heard at some distance from the front of the house. The woman eyed him closely from a window, then motioning to Bill, led him to a slide window at the rear of the cabin, whispered to him that 'twas only a mile to the next house, slipped a piece of paper into his hand, and bade him run for his life.

He said he could not tell how it happened, but for the first and only time he ran from danger. He aroused the people and was given a place on the floor to sleep.

Saying nothing about his adventure, he managed to read by the light of the coals the paper which the woman had given him. Imagine his surprise when he found that he had seen his long-lost sister, and that she had to save his life by getting him away from her husband, who mistrusted that he had money, and would not hesitate to murder him in order to obtain it. She said she had witnessed dreadful things, but begged him not to try to meet her, as his life would be imperiled.

The next morning he determined to return and have an interview with her, and if possible persuade her to accompany him.

The house was closed, boards nailed up before the windows, and no sign of life upon the premises.

He looked for his horse; that, of course, was gone, and he was about leaving, when he heard moans. Again he listened, and traced the sound to the window out of which he had escaped the previous night.

He wrenched off the boards and soon found the sister he sought, but she was in a dying condition. She had been terribly beaten by the brutal husband; upon her had come the full brunt of his disappointment when he discovered his victim had left. She told of terrible sufferings and crime, but death hastily closed her recital, and poor Bill held a lifeless form in his arms. He called in the only neighbors, within several miles, the people where he stayed over night. Together they buried the bruised and mangled body, and over the grave the brother vowed to revenge the life which had been sacrificed for him.

He heard of "his man" crossing the plains, and so had followed, nursing all the time the deepest hatred in his heart, never doubting that he should find him, and then the end was plain.

He held up his hands. "I have seen his blood upon them all the way," said he.

"That night," he continued, "I could not sleep, and something whispered that he was not far from me. So I went out and continued my search. I heard his voice on the street. I should have known it anywhere. I followed him to his cabin and entered close behind him. I had something to say to him, and you know I couldn't shoot him down without giving him a chance; 'twant in me to do that.

"But he turned upon me quicker than thought and gave me this shot through my shoulder. My right arm dropped powerless, but I sprang upon him, and as we closed he gave me a stab in my side, his own pistol, pointed towards himself, went off, either by accident or design I shall never know which, and we fell together on the floor.

"That Spaniard came in, attracted by the firing. I had helped his family to food and shelter, so I easily prevailed upon him to go for you, not because I thought you could do anything for me, but I did not want you to spend your time hunting me up.

"The wretch died; although I didn't kill him, I meant to, so I am a murderer to you. My work on earth is done, and you had better leave now. I am afraid I shall get to care for you if you stay, and that would be foolish, as there hasn't been any love in my life, I shan't trouble you with any more talk. I guess I have lost my right now to the title the boys gave me."

As soon as he was able, we went back into the country and pitched our tent among the grand old trees. There came days when the hushed stillness brought thoughts of rest, peace and almost believing.

Under the branches where the stray sunbeams touched us with light and healing, I told the story of Him whose blood can wash the deepest stain from human hearts and hands, and into nature's temple came the great, invisible, loving presence which stands human as ever, though unseen—in our very midst, and whose coming into any life will lift it from its mire and defilement, into the lost Paradise which lies about us everywhere.

As I dwelt upon the wondrous love and compassion, he asked earnestly, "Why has my life been so dark and loveless?"

Ah, how many aching hearts have asked that, as they look back over dwarfed, thwarted lives.

But there came a time when his questionings ceased, and he changed his life-long burden for a cross.

And for years, "Silent Bill" was known all through the mines and camps as "The Big Elder."

## Reading for the Million.

### Best Parlors.

Almost every American house possesses one of these dreadful altars, erected to what unknown goddess it is impossible to guess. It is a Bogy, before whom from time to time people burn gas in chandeliers of fearful design;—to whom are dedicated flagrant carpets, impossible oil paintings, furniture too gorgeous for common days, and shrouded therefrom by customary Holland. Musty smells belong to this Deity, stiffness, angles, absence of sunlight. The visitor, entering, sees written above the portal: "Who enters here abandons—conversation." What is there to talk about in a room dark as the Domdaniel, except where one crack in a reluctant shutter reveals a stand of wax flowers under glass, and a dimly described hostess, who evidently waits only your departure to extinguish that solitary ray. The voice instinctively hushes; the mind finds itself barren of ideas. A few dreary common-place remarks are exchanged, then a rise, a rustle, the door is gained and the light of the blessed sun; you glance up in passing—flap goes the blind, inner darkness is again resumed, Bogy has it all his own way, and you thank your stars that you have done your duty by the Browns for at least a twelve-month!

And yet, upon this dismal apartment, which she hates, and all her acquaintances hate, poor Mrs. Brown has lavished time and money enough to make two rooms charming. For ugly things cost as much as pretty ones—often more. And costly ugliness is, as Mrs. Brown would tell you, a "great responsibility to take care of."—What with the carpet which mustn't get faded, the mirrors which mustn't get fly-specked, the gilding which mustn't be tarnished, there is nothing for it but to shut the room up to darkness and all dull influences. And as families are like flies, and *will* follow the sun, the domestic life comes to be led anywhere rather than in the best parlor, and the "taboo" which Mrs. Brown proclaims is easily enforced.

And yet this Mrs. Brown is quick to recognize the difference when in other people's homes she is shown a cosy and pleasant room. She sits on a chintz sofa in her velvet and ermine, and glances half enviously at the tinted walls hung with photographs, at the sparkling little fire in the grate, the windows gay with sun and green things, the book-cases and tables loadened with volumes. "How I admire an open fire," she says. "But doesn't it make a great deal of dust? And your plants, too—I can't think how you make them grow so well in a *parlor*."

"A little water and plenty of sun is all the secret," she is told.

"Oh, but how dreadfully faded your carpet must get," she goes on. "Such quantities of books, too. Well, I should like to have such things!"

It does not occur to the good lady that for the price of one of those useless mirrors which cost her such anxiety and rubbing with chamois-skin, a choice company of poets, philosophers and sages could be won to sit forever at her side, informing her with their wisdom. Or that for a tithe of the same her fireless grate would sparkle with cannel coal for a winter long. Her furniture, her carpets, the dullness of her home, are encumbrances truly, but encumbrances which she bears willingly and would not be without.

And people having the right to live pretty much as they please, so long as they violate no law of the land, it would matter little, except that there are so many Browns and so many best parlors, that society is seriously affected thereby. For a system which necessitates great and troublesome changes in family arrangement whenever a guest comes, tends to narrowness and inhospitality. If the covers must be taken off the furniture, the plated spoons go up stairs and the silver ones come down, the best china be lifted from a top shelf, upon the arrival of each friend, be sure that friend will seldom arrive. Only when what Mrs. Stowe calls "a good liberal average" is established as a rule over *all* houses, will hearty interchange of social courtesies begin, and the communion of friends, face to face, be regarded as a pleasure rather than a toil.

To those of us who have been tasting the summer in the sweet breadth and freedom of the country, our homes will seem dull and straitened enough as we re-enter them. Now is the time, before old habitual scales blind our eyes, to look about with annointed vision, and see how these homes can be brightened and broadened—made more like that lovely out-door home to which nature welcomes each newcomer. Above all, let us cast out the "Best Parlor." To the sacred enclosure once called by that name, let us bring our daintier tasks of letter-writing, needle-work, study. Let the walls be beautified with every simple ornament within our reach—the windows opened to receive the sun, and vines and roses set to catch its sunning. And over the door once sacred to "Bogy" let us write "Welcome." And so the last shadow of the Bogy will depart, and our homes be homes indeed,

"From turret to foundation stone."

—*Scribner's Monthly for October.*

### Finger Marks.

A gentleman employed a mason to do some work for him, and among other things, to "thin whiten" the wall of one of his chambers. This thin whitening is almost colorless until dried. The gentleman was much surprised on the morning after the chamber was finished to find on the drawers of his bureau standing in the room, white fingers. Opening the drawer, he found the same on the articles in it, and also on a pocket-book. An examination revealed the same marks on the contents of a bag. This proved clearly that the mason, with his wet hands, had opened the drawer and searched the bag, which contained no money, and had then closed the drawer without once thinking that any one would ever know it.

The "thin whitening," which happened to be on his hands, did not show at first, and he probably had no idea that twelve hours' drying would reveal his wickedness. Children, beware of evil thoughts and deeds; they all leave their *finger marks*, which will one day be revealed. If you disobey your parents, or tell a falsehood, or take what is not your own, you make bad stains on your character. And so it is with all sin. It defiles the soul. It betrays those who engage in it, by the marks it makes on them. These marks may be almost if not quite invisible at first. But even if they should not be seen during any of your days on earth, (which is not at all likely), yet there is a day coming in which every sin will be manifest.—*Home Journal.*

## The Diplomatic Scandal.

*Madame Catacazy a Persecuted Woman—Welcomed in the White House, and then "Cut Dead"—Love, Romance, Fidelity.*

So much has been said at Washington, and so much will be said at St. Petersburg, before the Fish-Catacazy, or more properly, Mrs. Fish-Madame Catacazy muddle will be straightened out that a correspondent gives the following to the public as the inside facts of the great diplomatic imbroglio. Mrs. Fish, the wife of our Washington Premier, threw down the gauntlet to Madame Catacazy one year ago in Washington. At this time Madame Catacazy received a social stab which threw the Russian Minister on the defensive, and made too wide the breach in the diplomatic corps to be ever closed or even friendly relations to again return.

Last November Mrs. Fish gave her grand diplomatic dinner. Every foreign Ambassador and minister, with their ladies, was invited for the dinner was given to the honor of the Joint High Commission. Mrs. Catacazy alone was uninvited. The omission fell like a bombshell in the Republican court at Washington. "Why didn't you ask Madame Catacazy?" everyone asked of Mrs. Fish. "What is the matter?" Mrs. Fish looked ominous, the old secession families of the West End, those parasital relics of an ancient regular army aristocracy, were ready to hurl their darts of calumny at Madame Catacazy; but the dreadful secret was kept close shut up in the bosoms of a few of the diplomatic and old family aristocracy. Sometimes some gossiping woman would about whisper Bladensburg—an Italian Count, but the foreign legations generally maintained their friendly relations with the beautiful wife of the Russian minister.

A SAD STORY.

Madame Catacazy is a French lady—her name was Berwick. Eighteen years ago while she was in her teens, she was the most beautiful child-woman in all France. Her father and mother were titled people, and the Berwick blood is the best in Europe. At this tender age she was thrown into the company of an Italian Count—Count F——. He was a handsome, dashing man of the world, knew all its wiles and snares, and could assume the face and tone of an angel.

Count F—— won the love of this beautiful, innocent child, Mlle. Berwick, married her and took her to Rome to live. They lived happily for awhile, when he became dissipated, gambled and became a bad man generally, treated his wife, first with indifferance, then neglect, then with positive cruelty. Colonel Baria, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, a year or so ago, knew the character of this bad Italian and frequently said, "He was a countryman of mine, but he was a very bad man, and I do not blame Madame Catacazy when she did run away from him."

SHE MEETS MR. CATACAZY.

In Rome, eighteen years ago, Mr. Catacazy saw the abused wife—then one of the most beautiful women of the Italian capital. He felt a sympathy for her. Afterwards they met in Paris, when she, tired and sick of the bad Count, her husband, had abandoned him and sought shelter under her father's roof. Mr. Catacazy was appointed by the Russian government as Secretary of Legation to Washington under Minister Bodisco. Before he came to this country a strong attachment sprang up between him and the unhappy countess. Their fondness ripened into love—warm, confiding and pure. From the French and especially the Russian stand point, where almost every Minister, and even the Czar himself supports plurality of households, the action of the young Secretary and the countess would never be questioned.

THEY CAME TO AMERICA.

When the time came for Mr. Catacazy to join Bodisco, her poor lover was desolate. What was to be done? She could not live with her husband, and she had no divorce. To stay was living death. She could not break the intermittent visits and abuse of her husband, whom she despised. The western sky looked full of happiness, for there she could fly from every rumor and be happy with one whom she loved more than her life. So they were married and came to America. This marriage was not strictly legal, for she was not divorced from her first husband; but it was a moral marriage, and never has a doubtful rumor ever clouded the moral sky of that sacred covenant with Mr. Catacazy.

They arrived in this country as Mr. and Mrs. Catacazy. After staying awhile in New York, Mr. Catacazy went on to Washington, taking with him Mrs. Catacazy. The young Secretary rented for his beautiful companion a pretty cottage in Bladensburg, eight miles from Washington, where he spent most of his time—he with wild, loose notions of a profligate Russian count, and she simply confiding in the only man she ever loved—and the only man, she thought, who could dare to call her his wife.

RETURN TO RUSSIA.

Eight years ago Mr. Catacazy returned to Russia. They were both received at the Russian Court; feted by the nobility, and the little spot which had caused them so much uneasiness was forgotten in their mutual happiness and prosperity. The Czarina of Russia is a tall, graceful woman, like the Queen of Denmark, terribly devoted to the Greek Church, and very little attention to society. But it is true that she, with all her orthodox scruples, received Madame Catacazy.

BACK TO WASHINGTON AS MINISTER.

In 1868 Mr. Constantine de Catacazy was appointed by Czar Alexander as Envy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Accompained by his wife, he arrived on the Ville de Paris, and proceeded at once to Washington, relieving Baron Stoekl. He was received everywhere in official circles with great friendship, his beautiful wife sharing in all the honors of her husband. I myself have seen them together at President Johnson's and also at Secretary Seward's.

RECEIVED IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. James Brooks threw New York society into a excitement by giving Madame Catacazy a reception at her beautiful residence on Fifth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, last autumn. Here she was greeted by the best blood of the metropolis. Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, who had been presented to the Court of St. James, with Lady Ousley, were there, and they vied with Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Stewart, in polite welcoming and benedictions to the fair representative of the nation which stood by the Government during a terrible war, and carried our beloved Farsagut in her arms from St. Petersburg to Moscow—drinking the health of our saved Republic in every town in Russia. Mrs. Goulager, the gifted singer of St. Thomas' Church, sang a song of welcome to her, and the fair face of the Embassador's wife was too happy for utterance.

Madame Catacazy's beauty was the theme of newspaper writers, and the gossip of the West End. Her parlors on Franklin Square were thronged on reception days with West aristocratic residents and sojourners of the Capital. They had been in Washington but a few days, when they rode over to Bladensburg to see the beautiful vine-clad cottage, where years before she had spent so many happy hours Every nook was examined, and as the enthusiastic wife recollected the hours of love and confidence she had spent there, she said she would be happy indeed to live there again. Plucking a boquet from the little yard, as beautiful to her as Claud's Alpine home, she rode back to Washington; but not before old Bladensburg Mrs. Grundy had recognized the old sweetheart love of the Russian Secretary. She reported the fact to the quid-nunce of Washington.

SOCIAL DESTRUCTION MEDITATED.

The hereditary Washington gossips now set to work—those ancient female military and naval barnacles who live in West End boarding houses, wear long black dresses, and subsist on gossip about what Miss Lane and Mr. Buchanan used to do. They talk about Captain McCellan and Colonel Lee, and only aspire to marry daughters to higher titles than Lieutenants and Captains in the army. They don't know that Captains and Lieutenants ever get above Bleeker street in the exclusive society of the metropolis. Well, this set, who flutter around the Carrolls, and Riggses and Corcorans, begin to breathe milder upon the fair fame of the beautiful wife of the Russian Minister.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fish, who had received more than once, and who had more than once been the recipient of her warm Russian courtesy, were taken in tow. "It is dreadful!!" said one. "Perfectly horrible!" exclaimed another, with her hands out lide a great V. "You ought not to receive her," said all these female West End lucifers at once. "It's an insult to send her here." As if she who had been honored at the Russian Court—she who had been kissed in the Imperial white room of St. George by the Czarina and Dagmar and Gand Duke Constantine, could soil the characters of a few gossiping Washington West Enders, who become self-appointed boarding-house guardians of the national honor. Yes, women were at the bottom of it, just as they have been at the bottom of more than one White House squabble from Mrs. Eaton down to Kate Sprague and Mrs. Lincoln.

THE WEST END ANGELS ACCOMPLISH THEIR WORK.

The gossip carried the day, and at the dinner given to the "High Joint Commission," Mrs. Fish opened the barrel of powder which may yet blow up a war between Russia and America. Mr. Catacazy is an excitable man, and when his wife was "cut" thus publicly, what wonder that he flew into a passion and called Fish an old sardine, and swore by the big bell in Kremlin that Fish and Mrs. Fish, and everybody in Washington, could be bought up like a load of cucumbers in the Moscow superabosknev? Madame Catacazy has simply played the role of Mrs. A. D. Richardson. She comes from a profligate court. She comes from where both the Russian and French traditions are loose on the subject of divorce and marriage, and from where many women think they are saints if they are true to one man, married or not. In Russia I have often been invited to dine with, perhaps, a member of the nobility, when I would have to ask the question at which house, for the man kept two houses.

Now that we have got into the diplomatic muddle, it will be hard to get out. But, whatever transpires, remember Madame Catacazy is a beautiful woman; nobody questions her purity, and nobody doubts the mutual devotion, the absolute worship of love which exists between the Russian Minister and his wife.

GRACE GREENWOOD, writing from Denver, says: "Nature did antelopes an ill-turn originally, in affixing to them a mark by which they can be seen and 'a bead drawn on them' at a great distance. It renders them especially liable to attacks in the rear, which reminds me of a little story. A small Colorado boy, who had been out playing, ran into the house in a state of great excitement, saying that he had seen some antelopes in the gulch near by. At his entreaty his mother went out to look at them, but nothing of the kind was to be found. She became incredulous, and said at last, 'I don't believe you saw any antelopes; it must have been your imagination, my child!' To this the little mountaineer indignantly responded: 'Humph! I guess my imagination isn't white behind.'

## Miscellaneous News Items.

Memphis, Tenn., is to have a skating rink.

The Savannah, (Ga.) *Republican* is for sale.

Macon, Ga., has sixteen railroad trains a day.

Jackson, Miss., has five thousand inhabitants.

Kenosah claims to be the wickedest town.

Gen. Wattie, the Cherokee chief, is dead

# The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 1, 1871.


## AN EARNEST WORD TO THOSE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO PAY UP.

### Those Who Owe us Nothing Need not Read This---It is not Intended for Them.

We hope, however, that every subscriber, who has not settled with us, will read what follows and take advantage of the suggestions: We do not desire to dun you, and yet, for the life of us, we do not see how we can avoid it. You fail to pay and we need our money badly. If there were only one, or two, or a dozen, or even a hundred of you, we might very readily stand it, but when you are told that out of the 1600 *bona fide* subscribers on our list, not one-half of the number have paid up for the year 1871, you begin to see that it figures up an aggregate that will run our establishment four or five months. But independent of the inconvenience we sustain, in not having our money and in being obliged to make our creditors wait, it is only adding additional expense upon you. And here we desire to say that there is no man in Huntingdon county so poor that he cannot take and pay two dollars a year for his county paper. Where is the man, we ask, who cannot save one dollar, in six months, for a newspaper? And as to the relative influence of the newspaper, it is next to the Bible; the latter teaches the way to Heaven, while the former teaches the way of the World, and no one can expect to make much headway, either here or hereafter, without a pretty accurate knowledge of both. But this is a digression. The rich man just as frequently fails to pay as the poor man. Why? Because he considers two dollars a mere trifle, and, we suppose, thinks we regard it in the same light. We might were it not for the frequent duns that are thrust at us.—But remember the ocean is made up of drops of water and the desert of mere tiny grains of sand. But outside of our needy circumstances we would like to get our subscription business to as near a cash basis as possible. We can't have a very good opinion of the subscriber who allows his subscription to run for years without making an effort to pay up, and before any of our subscribers have time to run up bills we want them to pay and keep paid up.

Now, then, if any of our subscribers, who are in arrears for 1871, will come forward and pay us FOUR dollars, at any time up to November Court, we will give them a receipt for this and the next year, or, in other words, we will receive payment at the rate of two dollars per year. Don't fail to avail yourselves of this proposition.

## THE RAID AGAINST TOBACCO.

In our last we noticed the testimony of the Baptists in Philadelphia against the use of tobacco, and added ours to theirs. Since then we see that Amherst College, one of our largest and best colleges, has decided to grant no pecuniary aid hereafter to students who use tobacco or ardent spirits. A Methodist Conference, in Massachusetts, a short time since, voted to receive no young man into their body who should use tobacco in any way.—The Presbyterian bodies are also condemning its use by their young men. We have said, next to rum, tobacco is most injurious to the human system, and especially to those of tender age. We repeat it, and are heartily glad to see these powerful religious bodies moving effectually in the right direction.

We clip the above extract from the *Delaware County Republican*, and endorse it most heartily. The day should be approaching, rapidly, when every intelligent christian man, woman and child should set themselves against this barbarous practice. And we have no hesitation in saying that the habit is a barbarous one, just as much so as drunkenness. Let christianity remove these twin relics of barbarism and we will be severed from the past and heathen world; but so long as our people are addicted to these filthy and debauching practices, we are only a remove from the debased red man or the disgusting musselman. What advantage, yea *what* pleasure, is there in drawing smoke through the stem of a stinking and nauseous pipe, or through a roll of filthy weed, or rolling a quid of horrid stuff, which for all the world resembles so much of the lowest order of filth, in the mouth? It is nothing but the merest habit imaginable, picked up by imitation, as one monkey imitates another. If this is the case, and we verily believe it is, how necessary is it that the persons who are regarded as models in the community should be exempt from such debasing habits? And who are the persons who are generally taken as models in the community? Why those whose duty it is to instruct the mind in things sacred and profane—the minister and the schoolmaster. Yes, in the hands of these professions are placed the morals of the community. If they set evil examples, the apish disposition of the human family will see to their propagation. And how frequently do they set evil examples? A few Sabbaths ago we were seated at our window overlooking the street. The clatter of the feet of a horse attracted our attention. In a moment a genuine specimen of the American "Jakey" dashed by. He presented all the swagger and "style" of the period; his hat perched upon one side of his head and a cigar protruding from his mouth, from which he whiffed volumes of smoke, with an air that said louder than words: "Ain't this charming style?" Well, the monkey rode on. We reflected a moment, but only for a moment, upon this kind of blackguardism, when our ears caught the rapid rumble of carriage wheels. It passed us in a moment. Inside the vehicle were seated two clever young gentlemen, just starting in life, both on the short side of twenty-five years, preparing themselves for some one of the over-crowded professions, and to do this, they have been compelled to seek employment as country schoolmasters. The experience of almost every poor young man in the country. But what we want to get at, is, that each of these schoolmasters, these "nice young men," whose duty it is to set bright examples for our youth, had a cigar in his mouth, and were, no doubt, vieing with each other as to which could puff the larger quantities of smoke. We were disgusted, and mentally said some harsh things at the expense of these young trainers of the youthful mind. But our mortification and disgust were to be put to the severest test. We had not yet touched bottom. A few moments later, while trying to free ourself from the unpleasant feelings which the other intruders had created, what was our astonishment—our unutterable amazement—to see a minister of a Christian church, in good standing, pass down the opposite side of the street with a huge, long-stemmed, big-bowled pipe in his mouth! Oh, shame, where is thy blush? Disgusted b yond measure, unable to do the subject justice, we fled from the window, not knowing, if we remained, but what we might have to witness something still more humiliating and barbarous. Is it not, then, time, friend Walter, that the colleges and churches were turning their attention to the uprooting of this loathsome practice—this filthy habit? We say here, that we are, henceforth, opposed to putting young men into the ministry and into the school-room who are addicted to this filthy vice, and if young men cannot be found who have pride enough to disconnect themselves from the barbarisms that have come down to us, their places must be filled by women. We must have women teachers and women preachers. The women are unquestionably better civilizers than men; they are more refined, more honest, more virtuous, and, consequently, better examples. We must have good examples. We pay the teacher and the preacher as much for their example as for their labors, and we must have the church and the school on the side of civilization and in opposition to barbarism.

## DEMOCRATIC RASCALITY.

The Democratic party, by long experience, became one of the most corrupt and arrogant parties known to politicians.—What it failed in actual popularity and strength, it learned to make up by fraud. It, however, attached itself to the skirts of slavery and slavery went under and pulled it down to the verge of ruin. When the party began to realize its situation, it found itself defeated from one end of the land to the other, except where the spirit of slavery still obtains a foothold. Chagrined, at its innumerable defeats, its pet institution gone, and lasting disgrace staring it in the eyes from all quarters, the old worn-out and wretched carcass had some of the old fire infused into it during the recent campaign, and when defeat again came it determined to bring into requisition the old time practices, which it had learned in the days of its prosperity. Accordingly the Democratic return judges of the Nineteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, refused to give the certificate of election to J. M. Weakley, Republican, though the official vote showed that he had a majority in the district of 803, on the ground of alleged fraud.

The following are the documents setting forth this revolutionary act, being the proceeding of the return judges, the advice of the Dsstrict Attorney and the affidavit of a miserable tool named Duncan:

We the return judges of the 19th Senatorial district, having met at the court house, in Carlisle, on October 17, 1871, to count up the votes cast in said district, composed of Cumberland and Franklin counties, for a Senator therefrom, do certify that upon the county returns it appears that in the county of Cumberland J. M. Weakley had 4,269 votes, and that Henry K. Peffer had 4,114 votes. In the county of Franklin J. M. Weakley had 4,605 votes, and Henry K. Peffer had 3,951 votes, and it appearing that fraud and bribery have been made use of in obtaining said votes to so large an extent as to vitiate the election, we decline to certify to the election of either of said candidates, and refer the subject to the Senate, which, under the Constitution, is made the judge of the qualifications of its own members. Witness our hands and seals.

JOHN EMMINGER,
H. G. SKILES,
Return Judges of the 19th Senatorial District of Pennsylvania.

Attest—J. B. FLOYD, Clerk.

*Messrs. Emminger and Skiles, Return Judges for Cumberland and Franklin counties.*—GENTLEMEN: If Mr. Peffer protests against the awarding of a certificate to Mr. Weakley, and presents his affidavit of other qualified voters of the district, that the election of Mr. Weakley was secured by bribery and corruption, and that the same can be proved, I believe that you would be justified in refusing a certificate to Mr. Weakley, and that you should do so. C. E. MAGLAUGHLIN.

Personally appeared before me, a clerk of the court in and for the county of Cumberland, State of Pennsylvania, John A. Duncan, of the borough of Carlisle, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1871, he was, after the hour of 10 o'clock, almost constantly in attendance on the election poll of Shippensburg election district, and while conversing with a voter, the said voter was approached and in his hearing, and informed that he could have two dollars for his vote; that a short time after the same party returned to said voter and remarked to him this is a mere matter of dollars and cents, do you want the money, or words to that effect; and deponent firmly believes this vote, as well as many others at that poll, were influenced by bribery and corruption, and further saith not. JNO. A. DUNCAN.

Sworn before George Sheafer, clerk, 17th October, 1871.

Was there ever a more flimsy pretext? Mark, the tool does not even swear that the money was paid, or to be paid, for a vote for Weakley, nor does it appear that the man was a qualified voter of the precinct, or even a citizen of the county or State. How shallow and lame.

We learn that the Franklin county judge has "taken to the water" and signed a certificate in favor of Weakley, and that the Supreme Court has issued a *mandamus* to bring the other scamp to terms. A little honesty infused into the Democracy might give it a short lease of life, but it seems that it is lost to all sense of honor or decency.

☞ A terrible riot broke out at Los Angelos, California, on the 25th of October, between the dregs of California society and a number of Chinese. The mob hung fifteen or twenty Chinamen and maltreated others. It is a pity that the Chinamen did not rid the community of their persecutors.

☞ The United States authorities, in Utah territory, are determined to vindicate the territorial laws. One Hawkins has been convicted of adultry, and indictments are pending against a number of the leading Mormons, among others Brigham Young.

☞ We copy an article, in another column, from the *Meadville Republican*, for the purpose of showing our readers the estimation in which our distinguished fellow townsman, Hon. John Scott, is held by the Republicans of the northwestern portion of our State.

☞ To any person who will send us two dollars in advance, we will send the JOURNAL from the date of subscribing until the 1st of January, 1873. So that the subscriber will receive the paper for the months of November and December, 1871, FREE.

☞ Queen Victoria is in very bad health.

## Our Next Vice President.

The *State Journal* of the 10th ult, has the following pertinent paragraph:

Pennsylvania has, without a doubt, earned, at the hands of the Republican party, a noble recognition in the coming national campaign for President and Vice President. Grant will be renominated. That's a fixed fact, and he will be re-elected if the party is true to itself and those who wear its honors are true to it. The candidate for Vice President unquestionably belongs to Pennsylvania.—The national Republican party owes the honor to the Keystone State. Who shall it be? Who is our strongest man?

The remarks of the *Journal* with respect to the consideration to which our State is entitled from the National Convention of '72, will meet an approval all over the State. Our recent emphatic endorsement of the administration and of the Republican policy, places Pennsylvania among the first in the list of positively Republican States, and makes her reliable, in the coming Presidential contest, for her full electoral vote for the election of Grant for President, and, for Vice President, any good man the Convention may associate with him. But, as the influence of the October elections in this State go far to determine the result of the later election, it is not only important that we carry the fall elections in '72, but *highly* important that we do so by the largest possible majority. It is needless to urge so evident a proposition as that we can do this most effectively by having a Pennsylvanian upon the ticket. This would greatly strengthen us. It would add to the general party feeling a local enthusiasm that would carry the State in October by an overwhelming majority, and secure, beyond doubt, a favorable result in the general election. But to do this the Convention must act with discretion. We want no man who would sow discord in our ranks. We want no man who is wanting in statesmanship, learning, integrity of character, or Republican convictions. Our candidate must be one whose name will call to his support the men of the party in every section and of every character—a man who is great in himself, and whose political character is not made up by the practices of cunning that elevate so many men to place, but which never carry respect with them. A statesman, a gentleman, a scholar, a man of reputation and political experience, familiar with the laws, Republican in principle, an earnest worker, and a man with a private character above reproach. That is the man we want, and that man is none other than U. S. Senator John Scott, this day the foremost man of the United States Senate, and the strongest man in our State.

Mr. Scott is a young man, in the prime of life, being now forty seven years of age. He has filled several public stations, and has always succeeded in retaining the confidence of those who elevated him to place. By a close application to the study and practice of law, he has become one of the first lawyers in Pennsylvania. Indeed it is doubtful if the bar of this or any other State contains a better lawyer, in the highest sense of the word. In 1868–9 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and immediately took rank among the foremost members of that body. He has held a prominent place on various committees, and during the present year has been particularly conspicuous as chairman of the KuKlux Committee. The duties of that position he seems to have made particularly a matter of conscience, and, while other Congressmen were spending their vacation at home or at summer resorts, Senator Scott remained at Washington, performing the laborious duties devolving upon him as chairman of that Committee, with a zeal and determination that are characteristic of but very few men. His success has been perfect, and it will tell on the peace of southern society for years to come, while it has already made Mr. Scott, with the persecuted loyal men of the South, the most popular man of the country.

When John Scott was elected United States Senator, he was not the candidate of any faction. In the absence of any one man of the older politicians, upon whom all parties could unite, a new man was found necessary, and he was selected with great unanimity. The satisfaction with which his election was hailed by the people has increased as they have learned more of him from his public acts, and those who were hostile to him at first, because of their failure to secure the election of a favorite, have become his warm admirers, and would support him for any office, even for the Presidency itself.

At home, Mr. Scott is known as a pure Christian man, whose most intimate acquaintances entertain for him the highest respect. Indeed, amid all the turmoils of political contests through which he has passed, his most bitter opponent has never dared impeach his private character. He is now a statesman of national reputation, profound in the law, high in the esteem of all parties, of unmistakable Republican principles, and holding through his inherent greatness such a place as no other man holds in the esteem of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. We believe that his nomination for the office of Vice President would add more strength to the Republican ticket in this State than any other man that could be selected, while his national reputation makes him available in every other State. We earnestly hope that the Press of our State may unite in giving such an expression to the sentiments of the party as will influence the National Convention to recognize the importance of our State.—*Meadville Daily Republican.*

## ILLNESS OF JUDGE TAYLOR.

We are pained to announce that our distinguished townsman, Hon. George Taylor, is now lying dangerously ill, at Hollidaysburg, suffering from a serious attack of paralysis in the lower part of his body and limbs. He was holding court in Blair county, but on Tuesday morning of last week, feeling somewhat indisposed, he was compelled to adjourn the court for the day, hoping that he would recover sufficiently to enable him to proceed with business by Wednesday morning. On Tuesday evening, however, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and for a time his life was despaired of. Some slight hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

—Since the above was in type his Honor has reached home, and we are happy to inform our readers that he is recovering slowly from his dangerous illness. A special train brought him to this place on Monday evening.

☞ The abuse which older military cadets, generally called "hazing," heap upon fresh pupils, is being stopped by expelling the principal ring leaders in these disreputable practices.

☞ Hon. Geo. Connell, who has represented the Fourth district of Philadelphia in the State Senate for the past twelve years, died on the 26th ult. This will leave a vacancy in the Senate.

☞ In another column we publish President Grants' Proclamation against the Ku Klux. The President means that those cowardly miscreants shall receive their just deserts.

☞ Wm. M. Tweed, the great head and front of the Tammany Ring, has been arrested for his crimes.

| COUNTIES. | AUDITOR GEN'L. | | | SURVEYOR GEN. | | | CONV'TION. | | GOVERNOR. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stanton, R. | McCandless, D. | Spangler, T. | Beath, R. | Cooper, D. | Wheeler, T. | For Conv'n. | Against Conv'n. | Geary, R. | Packer, D. |
| Adams | 2491 | 2035 | 18 | 2493 | 2034 | 17 | 2525 | 1925 | 2622 | 3009 |
| Allegheny | 14896 | 11137 | 54 | 17619 | 8506 | 54 | 22644 | 359 | 17858 | 13201 |
| Armstrong | 3515 | 3144 | ..... | 3517 | 3135 | ..... | 6033 | 39 | 3439 | 3076 |
| Beaver | 2991 | 2528 | 135 | 3006 | 2524 | 138 | ..... | ..... | 3096 | 2402 |
| Bedford | 2819 | 2932 | 26 | 2826 | 2822 | 26 | 5016 | 554 | 2185 | 2832 |
| Berks | 5306 | 11137 | ..... | 5361 | 11124 | ..... | 5269 | 10966 | 6971 | 13521 |
| Blair | 3382 | 2833 | 260 | 3382 | 2832 | 364 | 6214 | 16 | 3484 | 2773 |
| Bradford | 6737 | 3067 | 56 | 5750 | 3069 | 51 | 8397 | 222 | 6653 | 3686 |
| Bucks | 6902 | 6943 | 13 | 6916 | 6939 | ..... | 11181 | 2135 | 6505 | 7061 |
| Butler | 3092 | 2845 | ..... | 3089 | 2887 | ..... | 2931 | 1664 | 3250 | 2994 |
| Cambria | 2791 | 3029 | 69 | 2263 | 3067 | 68 | 4604 | 1664 | 2539 | 3187 |
| Cameron | 389 | 339 | 38 | 390 | 338 | 38 | 536 | 196 | 474 | 423 |
| Carbon | 1935 | 2166 | 7 | 19 0 | 2168 | 7 | 3815 | ..... | 1949 | 2825 |
| Centre | 2978 | 3470 | 9 | 2975 | 3470 | 9 | 6155 | 105 | 3102 | 3464 |
| Chester | 7308 | 4083 | 155 | 7337 | 4011 | 130 | 9472 | 2230 | 8230 | 6146 |
| Clarion | 1443 | 2511 | 5 | 1443 | 2512 | 5 | 3468 | 245 | 1785 | 2831 |
| Clearfield | 1441 | 2744 | ..... | 1443 | 2739 | ..... | 2697 | 1012 | 1799 | 3015 |
| Clinton | 1616 | 2139 | 16 | 1617 | 2139 | ..... | 2891 | 308 | 1830 | 2599 |
| Columbia | 1506 | 3282 | 69 | 1507 | 3280 | 65 | 3835 | 38 | 1845 | 3714 |
| Crawford | 5172 | 4213 | 22 | 5167 | 42 3 | 21 | 5258 | 18 | 6107 | 4865 |
| Cumberland | 3901 | 4269 | 24 | 4068 | 4075 | 24 | 5701 | 2165 | 3314 | 4468 |
| Dauphin | 5383 | 4131 | 208 | 5480 | 4065 | 283 | 7043 | 799 | 5699 | 4320 |
| Delaware | 3737 | 2139 | 53 | 3750 | 2126 | 47 | 5787 | ..... | 3533 | 2295 |
| Elk | 568 | 967 | 7 | 568 | 967 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 475 | 968 |
| Erie | 4284 | 5999 | 69 | 4785 | 2964 | 67 | 8284 | 276 | 6498 | 4838 |
| Fayette | 2921 | 3864 | 36 | 29 | 3858 | 63 | 2153 | 2054 | 3349 | 4229 |
| Franklin | 274 | 918 | ..... | 254 | 217 | 33 | 269 | 2 | 305 | 293 |
| Forest | 4406 | 4011 | 99 | 4406 | 4012 | ..... | 6588 | 1574 | 3698 | 4006 |
| Fulton | 777 | 1114 | 1 | 789 | 1111 | 99 | 1749 | 62 | 680 | 1066 |
| Greene | 1376 | 2854 | 16 | 1376 | 2851 | 1 | 1433 | 1542 | 1542 | 2999 |
| Huntingdon | 3140 | 2389 | 132 | 3145 | 2392 | ..... | 5453 | 2725 | 1642 | 2368 |
| Indiana | 4348 | 2164 | ..... | 4338 | 2154 | 131 | 5879 | 5 | 4993 | 2070 |
| Jefferson | 1866 | 1785 | 3 | 1867 | 1786 | ..... | 2304 | 13 | 1067 | 2019 |
| Juniata | 1294 | 1785 | 36 | 1293 | 1650 | 2 | 995 | 1067 | 1612 | 1592 |
| Lancaster | 10740 | 6645 | 353 | 10767 | 6635 | 38 | 2501 | 345 | 1251 | 8316 |
| Lawrence | 2432 | 1488 | 40 | 2314 | 2386 | 35 | 16862 | 1141 | 7804 | 4135 |
| Lebanon | 3666 | 2886 | 38 | 3665 | 5627 | 38 | 3395 | 378 | 3217 | 1592 |
| Lehigh | 4479 | 5635 | ..... | 4438 | 5627 | ..... | 4010 | 1696 | 4027 | 6966 |
| Luzerne | 9106 | 10551 | ..... | 9107 | 10623 | ..... | 5836 | 4090 | 4555 | 6133 |
| Lycoming | 3986 | 4406 | ..... | 3999 | 748 | 7 | 7283 | 739 | 5699 | 6996 |
| McKean | 903 | 751 | 8 | 906 | 3197 | 8 | 8011 | 9 | 4085 | 4587 |
| Mercer | 4011 | 3995 | 129 | 4033 | 3996 | 37 | 1639 | 11 | 880 | 696 |
| Mifflin | 1716 | 1796 | 62 | 1715 | 1796 | 145 | 5419 | 1689 | 4999 | 3785 |
| Monroe | 725 | 2503 | 4 | 739 | 2386 | 62 | 2766 | 705 | 1612 | 1772 |
| Montgomery | 6551 | 7315 | 130 | 6557 | 7324 | 128 | 1645 | 1398 | 659 | 2092 |
| Montour | 1096 | 1366 | ..... | 1095 | 1370 | ..... | 7000 | 6877 | 7383 | 8417 |
| Northampton | 3218 | 6702 | ..... | 3257 | 6696 | 123 | 951 | 67 | 1666 | 1555 |
| Northumberland | 4664 | 3706 | 28 | 4016 | 3697 | ..... | 5491 | 3734 | 3999 | 7416 |
| Perry | 2478 | 2497 | ..... | 2483 | 2495 | 28 | 5596 | 196 | 3497 | 4000 |
| Philadelphia | 62005 | 50033 | ..... | 50416 | 50050 | ..... | 3997 | 590 | 2439 | 2488 |
| Pike | 949 | 1019 | 1 | 949 | 1015 | ..... | 16781 | 523 | 51203 | 46809 |
| Potter | 1350 | 788 | ..... | 1346 | 787 | 1 | 549 | 431 | 315 | 1461 |
| Schuylkill | 6993 | 8499 | 217 | 6982 | 8480 | 162 | 7282 | 2000 | 7992 | 8901 |
| Snyder | 1755 | 1391 | 6 | 1749 | 1377 | 6 | 1683 | 1213 | 1719 | 1318 |
| Somerset | 3065 | 1877 | 81 | 3065 | 1876 | 17 | 4809 | 14 | 2940 | 1700 |
| Sullivan | 407 | 706 | 3 | 406 | 706 | 3 | 958 | 16 | 406 | 759 |
| Susquehanna | 3555 | 2457 | 23 | 3564 | 2458 | 21 | 4431 | 489 | 4064 | 2982 |
| Tioga | 3612 | 1741 | 27 | 3615 | 1741 | 27 | 419 | 3 | 4535 | 1825 |
| Union | 2013 | 1392 | 17 | 2011 | 1389 | 12 | 1896 | 246 | 1788 | 1207 |
| Venango | 3722 | 3154 | 37 | 3724 | 3156 | 38 | 6059 | 597 | 3507 | 3941 |
| Warren | 2128 | 1697 | 13 | 2188 | 1622 | 13 | 4540 | 56 | 2430 | 1679 |
| Washington | 4854 | 4888 | 36 | 4857 | 4891 | 28 | 6248 | 2786 | 4476 | 4632 |
| Wayne | 2081 | 2286 | 20 | 2077 | 2400 | 20 | 4452 | 9 | 2375 | 2715 |
| Westmoreland | 4706 | 6041 | 56 | 4725 | 6030 | 57 | 6825 | 3727 | 4853 | 6197 |
| Wyoming | 1381 | 1546 | 32 | 1388 | 1551 | 25 | 1068 | 848 | 1452 | 1772 |
| York | 5701 | 7196 | 22 | 5703 | 7199 | 22 | 11458 | 1104 | 5545 | 8326 |
| Total | 284097 | 269151 | 3188 | 287045 | 268735 | 2924 | 328854 | 70205 | 290552 | 285056 |

## THE KU KLUX.

### Proclamation by the President.

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 20th day of April, 1871, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforsaid, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforsaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same, and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by any violence either to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within said State, and whenever by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable: and

*Whereas*, Such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid, are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid, to be rebellion against the Government of the United States; and

*Whereas*, By said act of Congress, it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse; and

*Whereas*, On the 12th day of the present month of October, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons conspiring with unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means or implements kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes, for which these combinations and conspiracies are organized as commanded by said proclamation, but still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforsaid.

Now, therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the act of congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officers of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 96th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

## Thanksgiving Proclamation.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, having by his proclamation set apart Thursday, the thirtieth of November, 1871, as a day of National Thanksgiving:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby cordially commend to the people thereof the observance of the same as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for our State, National and individual blessings, and of prayer for the continuance of His gracious favor.

As entirely as may be possible let business pursuits be suspended. Let us spend the day in religious worship, and in such sacred communings and festivities of the home circle, and so secure its pleasures and perform its duties as to make our hearts more deeply sensible of our obligations to God and our fellow men. "Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me." "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor:
JOHN W. GEARY.
F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.


## New Advertisement.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE,
618 Hill St., Smith's Building, Huntingdon.

We would respectfully call the attention of buyers to our annexed price list. We are daily receiving goods from the largest manufactories, and therefore sell goods cheaper than ever. Parties wanting the

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

will do well to call and examine our immense stock of

*FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.*

A fine assortment of Blanket Shawls, Bedspreads, Flannels, Cassimers, Ladies' and Gents' underwear, Woolen Goods, etc. Furs at all prices. Fine Dress Goods a specialty. Silks, Merinos, Poplins, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, in all the popular shades and lowest prices.

*LOOK AT OUR PRICES!*

Best Calico, 9 and 10 cents a yard.
Fine Alpacas, all Colors, 25 and 30 cents.
Fine Poplins, 30 and 40 cents.
Best Kid Gloves, from 90 cents up.
Paper Collars, only 10 cents a box.
Linen Towels, only $1 a dozen.
Table Linen, a good article, 35 cents a yard,
All Linen Napkins, only 65 cents a dozen.
All Linen Napkins, very large, only $1 25 a dozen.
Lace Collars, very pretty, 10 cents.
Fine French Albums, 75 cents.
Breakfast Shawls, only 60.
Best Muslins, 10, 12 and 14.
Balmoral Skirts, very heavy, $1 00.
Ladies' Hose, 10 and 12 cents a pair.
Fine Hd'ks, 6 for 25 cents.
Cassimer and Jeans, from 25 cents up.
Undershirts and Drawers, only 50 cents.
Single and Double Shawls at bargains.
Linen Crash, only 5 cents a yard.
Honey Comb Bedspreads, only $1 75.
Blankets! Blankets! very cheap!
Jenny Lind Corsets, only 75 cents.
Ladies' Traveling Satchels, only $1 00.

ALSO, a large assortment of Sash Ribbons, all colors. Together with a numerous assortment of Hoopskirts, Shawls, White and Linen Goods, Lace Collars, Tidies, Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Trimmings, Shirt Fronts, Gloves, Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Ladies', Gent's and Children's Hosiery, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Glasses, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, etc.

All goods warranted as represented. No trouble to show goods. Call and be convinced that we are selling the Cheapest and Best at the

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE,
(Smith's Building,)
nov1-1m No. 618 Hill St., Huntingdon.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, on account of ill health in his family, will sell his farm, situated in Porter township, adjoining Barree Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at public sale, on

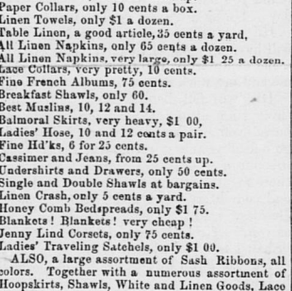
*Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1871,*

at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The farm consists of about one hundred acres of farming land in the highest state of cultivation, about fifty-five hundred bushels of lime having been used upon it within the last four years. The buildings comprise a good two-story frame dwelling house, a bank barn, wash-house and other necessary outbuildings. There is a very fine young orchard of choice fruit upon it, also a well of never-failing water near the door. The property is a very desirable one owing to its proximity to the railroad, churches and schools.

Terms: One third in hand on the first of April next and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by judgments. The purchaser will be required to give his note for $800.00 at the time the property is knocked down, as a pledge of sale, which amount will be deducted from the first payment.

sept20-4t JOSEPH L. REPLOGLE.




MARCH & BRO., this season, have made a specialty of Furs, and their stock is consequently the largest and best ever offered in any inland town in the State. These Furs range in prices from $3 up to $25. Ladies call and examine our handsome styles. nov1-2m

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., October 30, 1871, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Alkeus, | Mollie J. Houck, |
| Catharine Corbin, | Monroe Hendey, |
| David Corbin, | Hattie A. Long, |
| Mary M. Corbin, | Wm. Kauffman, |
| Maria Corbin, | James Kyler, |
| Chas. Coleman, | Nellie Miller, |
| Lizzie Green, | Lizzie Miller, |
| Robt. Green, | John A. Nice, |
| Robt. Gehrettson. | Wm. Rupe. |
| Jas. Hollingshead, | Lawyer Robeson. |
| Barber Hazzard, | Sarah Stouffer. |
| Jacob H. cover, | J. N. Stevens. |
| Caroline Harmon, | Rebecca states. |

BRICE X BLAIR,
Postmaster.

DISSOLUTION.—By mutual consent the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Langdon & Scott, is this day dissolved, and the business of mining and shipping Broad Top coal will hereafter be conducted by each separately, Richard Langdon's office at Huntingdon, William Scott's at 228½ Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The business of the firm will be settled by William Scott, at 228½ Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

RICHARD LANGDON,
nov1-3t WILLIAM SCOTT.

WANTED.—Wood choppers, at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Address

GREENWOOD FURNACES,
nov1-3t Huntingdon County, Pa.


## New Advertisements.

ACCOUNT OF R. A. LAIRD, TREASURER OF PORTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT for the year ending 1871.

| | |
|---|---|
| To amount Duplicate | $4,181 19 |
| " " due at settlement 1870 | 325 46 |
| " " Error on exonerations | 28 84 |
| " " Unseated lands Treas. Hunt. Co.. | 5 00 |
| " " M'Cahan's heirs | 15 00 |
| By | $4,555 49 |
| " C. Grafius, order | 40 00 |
| " " | 40 00 |
| " R. M. Evans | 120 00 |
| " | 80 00 |
| " Geo. Mirley | 40 00 |
| " " | 159 75 |
| " H. W. Smith | 80 00 |
| " | 120 00 |
| " R. M. Patterson | 40 00 |
| " " | 40 00 |
| " " | 120 00 |
| " J. H. Holtzinger | 40 00 |
| " " | 80 00 |
| " " | 25 30 |
| " " | 50 00 |
| " M. Breneman | 2 00 |
| " Mrs. Wilson | 1 50 |
| " Samuel Work | 8 70 |
| " E. P. Walker | 19 80 |
| " William Christy | 16 50 |
| " George Fleming | 105 00 |
| " Samuel Hatfield | 2 00 |
| " Walker township | 28 87 |
| " Thomas D. Walker | 26 85 |
| " George Wilson | 5 00 |
| " John Shultzaberger | 2 50 |
| " Benjamin Isenberg | 8 25 |
| " Lightning Rod Company | 90 00 |
| " H. Grafius | 34 00 |
| " William M. Phillips | 13 27 |
| " William S. Walker | 26 35 |
| " Thomas D. Walker | 14 75 |
| " William Christy | 27 85 |
| " William Walker | 61 45 |
| " West Township | 91 25 |
| " Nash | 2 25 |
| " Samuel Hatfield, refunding order | 105 00 |
| " Balance due on building tax, 1870 | 87 34 |
| " Benjamin Cross, building order | 425 00 |
| " " " " " | 425 00 |
| " " " " " | 200 00 |
| " " " " " | 200 00 |
| " " " " " | 250 00 |
| " " " " " | 104 00 |
| " Collins Hamer | 40 00 |
| " " | 12 75 |
| " Thomas Hamer | 8 75 |
| " Exonerations | 334 40 |
| " Per centage | 151 87 |
| " Error of State Appropriation, 1870 | 4 56 |
| " Contested Election Case | 74 77 |
| " Interest on money borrowed | 60 00 |
| " Balance due Township | 433 66 |
| Total | $4,555 49 |

The above account settled, adjusted and audited by the undersigned Auditors of Porter township, duly convened for the purpose this 18th day of October, 1871, and auditing of the account by us on the 24th August, 1871, is hereby declared void on accounf of errors therein.

Witness our hands,
H. GRAFIUS,
H. W. SWOOPE,
B. L. NEFF,
nov.1 Auditors.

1871. 1871.


CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
FALL STOCK.
*AT LOWEST PRICES!*
JAMES A. BROWN

*Is constantly receiving at his new*

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

*Buyers will save money and be better suited by going to the regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in pr

# Huntingdon Journal.

sday Morning, Nov. 1, 1871.


NG MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

## OCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

AH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- of each month, in Brown's building.
STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the y evening of each month, in Brown's building.
LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday rd floor, Leister's building.
ON CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and days, third floor, Leister's building.
OE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every ening, third floor, Leister's building.
EN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and y evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
A. R., meets third Monday of each month in c.
NCIL meets the first Friday evening of each

ON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- ng, in Smith's building.
ON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth ach month in Good Templar's Hall.
ITERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, C. A. room.
ON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

urch—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plan- ces on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. t three Sundays in every month.
al Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
eformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Sabbath: 7 p. m.
Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
ian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahnizer. Ser- bath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

## ention--Home-Made and Stolen

own has small-pox.
a county wants school teachers.
the time to do your pruning.
r that takes—A sheriff's warrant.
huykill is being stocked with black

ith's Maid trotted at Pittsburgh last

cases of scarlet fever exist in this

asburg chestnuts sell at $1,25 per

like hot cakes—The Stone Creek roject.
us—Old tramps, and all of them are rts."
per of railroad men interviewed Bed- ther day.
ntingdon furnaces and rolling mills lowed out.
squehanna river is lower than it has hirty years.
ken brawl occurred in West Hun- n Friday night.
cus and menagerie, on Saturday, ren- eral satisfaction.
Chicago sufferers are numerous in ons of the country.
ie *Daily Republican* has suspended unt of patronage.
town is erecting some six or eight ings this season.
esbyterian Synod, for this district, llidaysburg last week.
furnace, at Riddlesburg, is throw- 0 tons of pig iron per week.
nderous rafters of the new Presbyte- ch were put in place last week.
ls and mountains, in all directions, on fire for a week or two past.
is building some six or eight furnaces line of the Broad Top Railroad.
ministers refuse to attend Sunday nly in cases of absolute necessity.
want a fine exhibition of the mineral Huntingdon county go to Rock Hill.
. Nelson Smith, formerly of Cambria s pulled up stakes and gone to Texas.
apples are selling in Mifflintown at cents per bushel, according to qual-

l has a proposition for a rolling mill ion that the citizens subscribe $30,-

thern Pennsylvania railroad is going t. Let us put Stone Creek through

oad of Chinese passed through this day last week, on a western-bound

boy, in Pottstown, the other day, stnut in his windpipe and choked to

ng, of Johnstown, has been appoint- y Sheriff for the Johnstown District

ken woman, of African extraction, he citizens of Church street on Fri- ng.
ers of "pickled manure," commonly sour kraut, are engaged in making r luxury.
oyster saloon has been opened at the ce Cream Garden, by our young mes L. Westbrook.
l boat, lying in the basin, was bur- entered, on Saturday night, and a thes stolen therefrom.
ounty has the greatest hog in the the person of a man named Lininger, 50 raw oysters at one meal.
comes from Washington Territory, Send us wives!" and a thousand un- nedicts respond, "Take ours!"
dice, of Pottstown, had his eyes filled nne pepper, and $16,000 stolen from r nights ago, by a Harrisburg thief.
ior devil says there is only one good for the endearments of a sister, and endearments of some other fellow's

izens' Lecture Association, to make t year's losses, should open up this th some renowned scientist like Prof.

country people attended the show lay. The man who is too poor to ounty paper was on hand, as a mat- rse.
class fraud, named J. A. Stewart, is round the circle," pretending to act ity of the Y. M. C. A., collecting the Chicago sufferers.
a and Tyrone have each a Lecture on and the best lecturers in the land ed for the respective courses. Hun- as exhausted herself on Prof. Mills.
ody says the Stone Creek link will one of the finest chains of railroad stern States. Go to work and raise isite subscriptions to put the work y.
stupids talk about bridging from street, in Bedford, across the Rays- nch to the railroad track. This will n the year 1900 if they depend upon o do it.
d writes us that "the JOURNAL is the lable and best printed paper in the the State," which only goes to prove friend's head is level and that he is an of taste and discrimination.
wan, president of the Reading rail- ives an annual salary of $30,000. No road president in the country receives . That is $2,500 a month, $625 a nearly $90 a day. With economy ght he can manage to squeeze along. ow.
illidaysburg *Register* says that it has st subscription list of any paper pub- this congressional district. This is "a n the printer," for the subscription he JOURNAL is larger, by several hun- n any paper in the district, and sub- continue to come in daily.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, for the present year, will be held in the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commencing on Monday, December 25th at 2 o'clock, p. m., and closing on Friday, December 29, 1871.

Teachers, School Directors, and friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

To the many Teachers and Directors who have always come forward so cheerfully and generously to sustain the County Institute we say come to this the last County Institute that I, as Superintendent, will ask you to attend, and let us have a real good time, make our closing Institute our best.

To those Teachers and Directors who have heretofore refused to lend a helping hand, we say examine carefully whether the course you are pursuing is right. Have you, as teachers and directors, learned all that is worth knowing in relation to your respective duties? If you have, then come that others less favored may learn something from you. I know there are obstacles in the way of many of our teachers attending, but the teacher who really desires to be successful will permit nothing to hinder his progress. His aim is high, and ordinary and even extraordinary difficulties will be surmounted. Directors are in a measure responsible for the success or failure of the Institute. If they will not grant Teachers the time, or at least a portion of the time to attend, they virtually hinder the progress of education in the county. A large proportion of our teachers are young and inexperienced and have a very inadequate conception of the responsible duties devolving upon the teacher. Such teachers need just such instruction as is imparted at the County Institute, and I trust directors will not prevent them from receiving it. Teachers as a class are not paid as they should be and for this reason directors should not exact too much of them.

EXERCISES.

These will consist of instructions in the branches taught in our Common Schools, Lectures, Essays, &c.

Orthography and Orthoepy.....James Johnston
Writing.....J. F. Schock
English Grammar.....J. H. Black
Arithmetic.....R. M. M'Neal
Geography.....H. M'Kibbin
U. S. History.....J. F. Corbin
Phonography.....J. R. Baker
Algebra.....Prof. J. A. Stephens
Elocution.....Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, of Phila.

The following subjects will also be discussed:

1st. What rules ought a teacher to make at the opening of his school?

2d. By what plan can a teacher best succeed in keeping his pupils employed?

3d. What is the best order of time for arranging the classes for recitation?

4th. What is the best method of teaching by means of object lessons?

5th. Can music be combined to advantage with physical education in our common schools?

6th. What are the proper spheres of the inductive and deductive methods of instruction?

7th. Is it necessary that the laboring classes in a nation should be educated?

8th. What are the comparative merits of mixed and graded schools?

9th. Do the good morals of a community depend upon its intelligence?

10th. What methods of instruction will most successfully lead pupils to original investigation.

Messrs. E. H. White and G. W. Sanderson, are requested to open the discussion on the first named question. Messrs. Wilson, Evans and W. E. Lightner, the second; Messrs. M. C. Piper and E. Baker the third; Profs. H. L. Atkinson and J. A. Stephens the fourth; Prof. A. L. Guss, the fifth; Profs. R. L. Kuhn and R. M. M'Neal the sixth; Messrs. J. M. Miller and R. L. Giffin the seventh; Messrs. R. C. Weir and T. C. Cloud the eighth; Messrs. J. G. Austin and A. A. Black the ninth; and Messrs. J. H. Michiner and J. F. Schock, the tenth.

EVENING LECTURES.

Several evening lectures will be delivered. It is expected, though as yet not positively, that the State Superintendent, Hon. J. P. Wickersham will be present on one evening.

ESSAYS.

A number of Essays by teachers will be read during the meetings of the Institute.

ROLL CALL.

The Roll will be called morning and afternoon, and a correct account of the attendance of the teachers will be kept and certificates forwarded to the officers of the School Boards that grant teachers either the whole or a part of the time to attend.

MUSIC.

It is confidently expected that the pupils from the Cassville Orphan School who have so frequently enlivened our institutes with their delightful music will again be with us. Prof. Greene, of Huntingdon, has kindly consented to aid us, as he did so effectually last year with the children of the Huntingdon Schools.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Mr. Fleming, proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, and Mr. Boyer, of the Jackson House, will entertain members of the Institute at $1 per day, and Messrs. Howard & Sheibley, of the Morrison House at $1.25 per day.

DIRECTORS DAY.

Thursday will be Directors day.

The following topics will be discussed:

1st. How can our common schools be made more efficient.

2d. Should school directors be paid for their service.

It is hoped that many Directors will be present and take part in the discussions.

The committee on Permanent Certificates will be elected on Monday afternoon.

D. F. TUSSEY,
County Superintendent.

WHAT MACHINERY CAN DO.—The other afternoon, while the sun sent down most genial rays, making the physical man feel bright and buoyant, we sauntered out to look at some of the enterprise of "ye ancient borough." We directed our footsteps in the direction of West Huntingdon. Almost every step of the way presented some new enterprise. Houses, fine mansions, places of business, and improvements of lesser note going up on every hand. Twenty or thirty minutes' walk brought us to the large establishment of the Franklin Manufacturing Company. We concluded to step in and see our friend, J. A. Pollock, Esq., who is one of the proprietors, and who, we have good reason to know, is one of the best mechanics in Central Pennsylvania. The establishment is one of the largest and best supplied with machinery in the State. Of the many ingenious machines which are to be found here we only wish to speak of two of the principal ones—the "Planer" and "Moulding machines." The "Planer" will plane 25,000 feet of stuff in a single day, or 10,000 feet of flooring boards. A man, to do the work as well as the 'Planer" does, could not work over 150 feet. The "Moulding Machine" will work 5,000 feet of moulding out of the rough from one to six inches, in one day, while a man, working the same length of time, could not work over 50 feet of six inch stuff. How great the odds! What a triumph for machinery! We like these triumphs of human skill and we feel proud that Huntingdon has such enterprise in her midst.

HERTZLER & BRO., on Railroad street, have the most extensive and varied assortment of Ladies shoes ever offered in this section of country, and at prices that defy competition. They are both practical mechanics, which enables them to select the best goods in the market. We avdise our lady readers to give them a call before purchasing there winter supplies. They charge nothing for showing their goods.

A MAN KILLED AT BRIDGEPORT.—*The Murderer Arrested and Lodged in Jail.*—On Saturday morning last, in the quiet, enterprising little village of Bridgeport, on the P. & C. Railroad, this county, a fatal affray took place which resulted in the death of an Irishman named Daniel McLain. The facts elicited before the Coroner's jury showed that a man named John Maginty had inflicted the wound on the body of McLain with a knife, which caused his death. The story of the sad affair, as we learn from a reliable source, is this:

Maginty came to the boarding house of Mayberry Simpson, where McLain boarded, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. As soon as he came into the house, he commenced quarrelling with McLain. Mr. Simpson interfered and said he would have no fuss in his house, and put both parties out. A scuffle took place in front of the door in which neither party was hurt. Maginty then suggested that they would "make up." They shook hands and parted, everyone believing that the matter had ended. McLain walked into the house, and Maginty walked away from the door some ten or fifteen feet and stood there, ten minutes or more, no one being near him or seeing what he was doing. He then returned to Simpson's house, and taking the face of the door in his left hand, he called to McLain to come out and fight it over. McLain came to the door and as he stepped on the first step outside, Maginty jumped forward and stabbed him with a knife. McLain stepped back into the room exclaiming, "I am stabbed," and fell down about the middle of the room. Maginty got off the steps, wiped the blood off his knife, and struck for the nearest woods, pursued by some persons who were near at the time of the fatal occurrence. Maginty had his knife drawn and threatened to cut any one who dared to approach him. In his retreat he picked up a double bitted ax with which he also threatened to defend himself. He was finally arrested by being knocked down with clubs and stones, and brought to Bedford and lodged in jail, where he now is awaiting his trial. McLain died on Sunday morning, about twenty-four hours after he had been stabbed. Coroner Devore held an inquest on the dead body on Sunday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. We forbear making any comments on this unfortunate affair. The alleged murderer will be tried at the November sessions when the merits of the case will be brought forth.—*Bedford Gazette.*

CUTTING A BEE TREE.—*It Might be a Bee, or it Might be a Wasp.*—Almost every section of the country has its "Bee-smeller" or "Bee-hunter." Huntingdon is not less fortunate in this respect, than other sections of the country. Within her ample folds live two gentlemen, very clever fellows by the way, who love to make occasional excursions into the neighboring hills, and, perched upon some stump or fence, in close proximity to some buckwheat patch, watch

"The little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,"

and follow his flight to his wild and secure home. A year or two ago these gentlemen traced the brown coats, as they supposed, into a large tree in one of the neighboring hills.—And upon grave consultation they concluded to wait until a favorable season for robbing them of their sweets. Last season was a failure, so the matter was deferred until this fall.

A few days since, armed with axes to cut the tree, and great buckets to hold the honey, and matches with which to kill the bees, they resorted to the mammoth tree—three feet across the stump—to level it with the ground. What plans they laid in regard to the disposition of the honey! They would send a slice to this party, and we think, in their gush of liberality, they did not forget the printer. At last they reached the tree, and heavy operations were commenced. The bees were apparently working strong. There was a bright prospect before them, and they cut away at the mighty tree with rich anticipations. It was tiresome work, but an occasional buzz of the insects above inspired them with renewed vigor.

"Little strokes fell great oaks!"

At last their continued efforts were successful, and down came the huge tree with a mighty crash, crushing its limbs and trunk—the work of ages—and making the very earth to shake. Cautiously they approached the opening into which the bees were supposed to find ingress and egress, and presuming that they were stunned from the effects of the fall, the hole was "plugged." A consultation was then held in regard to the best method of cutting them out. A hole was resolved upon, and at it they went, and in a few minutes the buzzing inside was frightful. At last a large cavity was made, exhibiting a large quantity of comb and out swarmed myriads of—WASPS. It was only a wasps' nest after all. We would advise wasps to keep out of the way of these gentlemen for the next month or two.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Last Sunday morning about three o'clock, the Pacific express, on its eastern trip near New Florence, demolished three cars, one of them a passenger coach, all of which took fire and burnt up, and seriously damaged the engine of the passenger train, but singularly enough no one was killed, and but very few reported themselves as even slightly injured. Harry McClellan, son of the Superintendent of the Logan House, was fireman on the Express, and was perhaps the most seriously hurt, but he is now going about. Where the fault lies has not been divulged. The darkness and fog were intense, which may easily have prevented the engineer, Patrick Doran, observing the flagman, and it is said the three torpedoes required by regulations, were properly placed, but the engineer alleges he heard the explosion of but one of them. The freight train was switching off on to the North track to allow the Express to pass. The rear car of the freight train into which the locomotive was driven, was loaded with whiskey, which proved to be a prime article by immediately exploding setting everything on fire within reach. Some idea of the force of the collision may be formed from the fact that the tender attached to the locomotive of the passenger train, jumped clean over the engine and emptied itself among the whiskey in the freight car. How it could do this, with two men, the engineer and fireman, at their posts, and they not crushed to atoms, is really marvelous. Harry says the last he remembers was Pat taking him by the collar and jerking him off his seat. When consciousness returned he was lying in front of the fire, covered with dust and dirt, and completely soaked in whiskey, but not much hurt. The engineer was even less injured.

Although the loss in property is quite an item, yet has the Pennsylvania railroad great reason to be thankful that no human life was sacrificed. The past summer has afforded more than the usual number of accidents on sea and land, and the destruction of human life by fire and flood is without a parallel. But so far as this great Pennsylvania thoroughfare is concerned this is the first serious collision to a passenger train for many months.—*Altoona Sun.*

STROLLING down Hill street, we are suprised, in passing the New York Branch Store, to see the room crowded to its utmost capacity. Upon entering we were gratified at finding a large and well selected stock of fine Dry Goods; in fact, a stock of goods not usually found outside of Philadelphia, and were informed by one of the attendants that they intend to establish a *permanent* business here, and being a branch of a celebrated New York firm they, of course, can sell goods lower than they can be bought elsewhere. Give them a call.

MIDDLE STATE RAILWAY TWISTS.—Under the above heading George A. Townsend writes as follows to the Chicago *Tribune:*

The influence of malice and resentment must never be left out of a computation either in political or large commercial operations. Since the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad fell afoul of the Pennsylvania's "area of contribution," so imperiously designated, I believe, in the latter company's report—in the matter of the Connellsville Railway, a series of extraordinary enterprises have ensued, generally for the public good.

First, the Pennsylvania Company influenced the Philadelphia & Baltimore Company to decline interchanges with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, for which in return, the Baltimore & Ohio road secured Jerry Black to help oppose the transfer of the New Jersey lines to the Pennsylvania.

Next, the Pennsylvania has changed its grade near Pittsburgh to prevent the Baltimore & Ohio building across and beside it to Chicago.

Thirdly, the Pennsylvania is building a route nearly parallel to the Connellsville Railway, from Greensburg to Connellsville and Uniontown, and up the Youghiogeny, perhaps with the design to reach the Upper Potomac; and it is simultaneously working a line up the Shenandoah Valley, possibly with the intention of doing transfers between the West and South.

There are a number of short-cut railways done or projected between the bituminous and anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, mostly the work of the Pennsylvania Road. The Lewistown & Sunbury Road is finished, and the Tyrone & Lewisburg Road is "located" (a very good work, notwithstanding your professional reviewer and syllable biter) and partly done, probably designed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in case hard run by the New York and Erie and New York Central on through time, to be used for a Lehigh Valley connection to New York.

The only towns in Central Pennsylvania said to be growing are Williamsport, Lockhaven, Altoona and Tyrone; the latter has become a grand junction town. The agricultural population of the valleys is discontented, and is moving West and South.

SOLDIER ORPHAN ANNIVERSARY OF THE CASSVILLE SCHOOL.—The Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School is to have a grand Reunion on next Monday, Nov. 6th, on which day it will have completed its sixth year since its organization. This school was one of the first of the kind founded in the State, and under the skillful and energetic supervision of Rev. A. L. Guss, has been pre-eminently successful. All those pupils who have been discharged from this school at the age of sixteen—"sixteeners," as they are called by the scholars—have been invited and are expected to be present on that occasion. All former employees and teachers who have left the Institution honorably, have also been invited to be present. His Excellency, Hon. Jno. W. Geary, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Mrs. Nellie Eyster, and other celebrities are expected to grace the occasion with their presence. The principals of the other Soldiers' Orphan Schools of the State are also expected. A sumptuous dinner, a brass band, speeches from the honorable guests, singing, essays, declamations, etc., by the children, will combine to render the occasion as agreeable as possible. All friends of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

TOWN CLOCK.—The suggestion of the *Journal* that a Town Clock be put in the tower of the new Presbyterian Church, is a good one. Without knowing anything about the cost of such a clock, we suppose that $600 would buy a very good one. If $600 is not enough, we can raise more, for we do not want any other than a good clock—a first-class "time-keeper." We suggest that some person take the trouble to ascertain the cost of a clock, and then start A DOLLAR subscription for the purpose of securing it. Appoint committees to wait on every family in town, and solicit a dollar for the clock. Ask no one for more than a dollar, but give all a chance to contribute as much more as they may see proper. We confidently believe that six hundred men, women and children can be found in town who will willingly give a dollar towards a Town Clock. Who will move in the matter? We would start it at once if we had the time to attend to it. We start the subscription by pled'ging ourselves for one dollar.

The above, from the *Globe*, is in the proper vein. We are assured that there will be no difficulty in the way, and that the town clock is about to become a fixed fact. Subscribe liberally.

THE WESTERN SUFFERERS.—Efforts are being made to collect supplies for the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fires in the West, and to this end contributions are asked from the citizens of the county. On Sunday last a contribution was made by the Presbyterian congregation in this place, amounting to $94.71, and the Sabbath School of the same denomination contributed $55.00, of which amount $7.50 was raised by the infant class, the little ones emptying their "Saving Banks" cheerfully for this humane purpose. Other churches and Sabath Schools should imitate their example.

All kinds of supplies will be acceptable, such as bed clothing, wearing apparel, groceries, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. Our farmers now have an opportunity to assist their suffering brethren. Contributions can be left at the residence of Col. Wm. Dorris, who will see that they are promptly forwarded where most needed.

IN MEMORIAM.—Whereas, it has pleased the Father of Mercies, in His providence to take from among us our well beloved Brother Samuel R. Carothers, we can not refrain from giving utterance to the feelings of sadness and sorrow that we experience at his unexpected death. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Samuel R. Carothers, this Lodge has lost a noble hearted and kind member, and the Order has lost an honest and zealous Odd Fellow.

Resolved, That we, who knew, loved and esteemed him so much, mingle our grief and sympathies with his bereaved family and friends with the expression of the fervent hope that He who in His inscrutable dispensation has permitted this great bereavement will assuage the anguish of their stricken hearts.

Resolved, That this Lodge be draped in mourning, and the members of the Lodge wear the appropriate badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the Huntingdon JOURNAL, *Globe* and *Monitor*.

G. S. BAKER,
W. B. GILLILAND,
T. M. KELLY,
Committee.

PICK POCKETS.—On Saturday night, as Mr. James Port was engaged in purchasing a ticket for the exhibition of Forepaugh's circus, his pocket book was stolen by some of the light-fingered gentry that follow these exhibitions as buzzards do carrion. The wallet contained about $8.00 in cash and $400.00 in promissory notes. The pocket book was found on Sunday morning, near the place where it was stolen, minus the cash and a portion of the notes.

On the same night, and at the same place, an attempt was made to steal a watch, but the thief was detected in the act and failed in getting away with his booty. He was left in the hands of some of the bystanders while an officer was hunted up, but when that functionary was found he informed them that "*it was out of his bailiwick,*" and the thief was permitted to go free. Comment is unnecessary.

MURDER,—A man was killed, about three miles above Bloody Run, in Bedford county, on last Thursday, supposed to have been a German "tramp." He is supposed to have been killed with a fence rail in the hands of some one who desired his money, as when found his pockets are said to have been cut out. There is no clue to the murderer.

SHALL TRAVELING SALESMEN BE MADE TO PAY A LICENSE.—*Mr. Editor.*—I would beg to call your attention to the proceedings of the last Council meeting in which they propose passing a law by which traveling men and salesmen will be compelled to pay a license before they are permitted to sell goods. Is not this step calculated to do more injury to the town, than good? It should not be our aim to drive away trade, but to use all exertions to bring it in. Is this the course to persue? MERCHANT.

[Wherever an ordinance has been adopted imposing a license upon salesmen it has become a dead letter, and if the Council wants to encumber its ordinance books with enactments that will prove to be only high sounding words we know of no subject that will afford them a better opportunity than this. We see no reason why an ordinance should be passed to drive from time to time, hundreds of people from the place.—ED. JOURNAL.]

LADIES, DEAR LADIES, NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE FALL STYLES.—Miss E. M. Africa has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy and Millinery Goods, including the most fashionable styles for the season. Call and see her at the corner of Hill and Fifth streets.

ONE good second hand buggy, suitable for one or two horses, for sale, at a bargain, only $100 at the Huntingdon Livery Stables, A. B. Flood, Manager. [jun. 21.

HAY, Corn and Oats wanted, highest market price paid at the Huntingdon Livery Stables. A. B. Flood, Manager. [jun 21

For the best qualities of all kinds of coal go to 105, 4th street. [jun. 21.

Don't suffer your hair to fall off when a bottle or two of Nature's Hair Restorative will check it. Splendidly perfumed and as clear as crystal. All wide awake druggists sell it. See advertisement. [Oct25.2w

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house and half lot of ground, situated on Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon, numbered 209 in plan of said borough, is offered for sale. The house contains nine rooms, with gas, in all of them, and a well of good water at the door, with stable and carriage-house on rear of lot. For particulars apply at or address No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. oct18-tf.

ONE lot, 50 feet front, and two lots, 30 feet front, situated in Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, between 10th and 11th streets, for sale. Apply to Robt. U. Jacob, 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. june21

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

| | TONS. |
|---|---|
| For the week ending Oct., 28 1871 | 6,358 |
| Same date last year | 6,159 |
| Increase for week | 199 |
| Decrease for week | |
| Shipped for the year 1871 | 265,542 |
| Same date last year | 256,727 |
| Increase for year 1871 | 8,815 |

Two good second hand buggies, 1 trotting buggy, 1 sulky, 1 new spring wagon, and several sets of good second hand harness, also 1 two seated carriage for sale at the Huntingdon Livery Stable. Call and examine. jun21.

FRESH VEGETABLES.—The market car of Messrs. Africa & Black will arrive every Wednesday evening, where vegetables of every kind can be had, wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest. [aug 9–tf.

ROBT. U. JACOB, wholesale and retail dealer in Anthracite and Barnet Broad Top Coal, 105, 4th street. [jun. 21.

BURLINGTON.—Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C. B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burfington Route, for its towns "high gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Comissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

## Marriages.

HOWARD—BARKER.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Littlestown, Pa., by Rev. Jno. Alleman, Mr. W. T. Howard, of Huntingdon, Pa., to Miss Jennie E. Barker, of Littlestown, Pa.

JOHNSON—GILBERT.—On the 17th ult., by Rev. Geo. W. Zahnizer, Mr. Geo. W. Johnson to Miss Mary E. Gilbert, both of Huntingdon.

BORST—NEARHOOF.—On the 26th ult., in West township, by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. Wilson Borst to Miss Ama J. Nearhoof, both of Huntingdon county.

## HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Oct. 29, 1871.

| | Wholesale. | Retail. |
|---|---|---|
| BUTTER | $ 25 | $ 30 |
| COFFEE, O. G. Java | 26 | 28 |
| " Maricabo | 21@24 | 23@28 |
| " Rio, choice | 21@22 | 23 |
| " Rio, good | 19@20 | 21 |
| " Rio, fair | 17@19 | 20 |
| " O. G. Java, roasted | | 33 |
| " Maricabo, " | | 28 |
| " Rio, choice, " | | 26 |
| " Rio, good, " | | 20 |
| EGGS | | 25 |
| FLOUR, white wheat | 7 50 | 7 50 |
| " red wheat | 675 to | 7 00 |
| GRAIN, white, per bush | | 1 35 |
| " red, " | | 1 30 |
| RYE | | 85 |
| CORN | Old 75, | New 60 |
| OATS | | 45 |
| MOLASSES, Port Rico | | 60 |
| " New Orleans | | 1 00 |
| SUGAR, loaf | 15 | 16 |
| " " powdered | 15 | 16 |
| " " granulated | 15 | 16 |
| " " A | 14½ 7 lbs for | 1 05 |
| " " extra C | 13½ 7 lbs for | 95 |
| " " yellow C | 12 7 lbs for | 85 |
| " " brown | 12 7 lbs for | 75 |
| TEA, Young Hyson | 65@1 25 | 1 50 |
| " Gunpowder, fine | 65@80 | 90 |
| " Gunpowder, finest | 1 15@1 50 | 1 70 |
| " Imperial, fine | 55@80 | 1 00 |
| " Imperial, finest | 1 00@1 30 | 1 40 |
| " Japan, fine | 75@1 00 | 1 10 |
| " Japan, finest | 1 00@1 25 | 1 40 |
| " Oolong, fine | 60@70 | 70 |
| " Oolong, finest | 85@1 25 | 1 40 |
| " Souchong, fine | 60@80 | 90 |
| " Souchong, English Breakfast | 1 00@1 50 | 1 40 |
| SYRUP, silver drip | 1 00 | 1 20 |
| " " crystal | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| " " diamond drips | 95 | 1 10 |
| " " extra golden | 80 | 90 |
| " " bee hive | 70 | 75 |
| " " best baking | 55 | 65 |
| RAISINS, layers | 3 50 | 25 |
| " " valencia | 16 | 18 |
| " " mats | 16 | 20 |
| PRUNES | 13 | 15 |
| CURRANTS | 12 | 15 |
| RICE | 10 | 12 |
| STARCH | 8½ | 10 |
| SODA | 8½ | 10 |
| SAL SODA | 4½ | 5 |
| BUCKETS, two hoops | | 22 |
| " three hoops | | 25 |
| PEPPER, roasted, per bushel | 3 50 | per qt. 20 |
| ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross | 4 25 | per box 5 |
| CHEESE, Goshen | 17 | 20 |
| CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans | 4 50 | 40 |
| " " 2 lb cans | 3 30 | 30 |
| " TOMATOES, 3 lb cans | 2 75 | 25 |
| " " 2 lb cans | 2 00 | 18 |
| " EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans | 4 50 | 40 |
| " GREEN GAGES, " | 4 50 | 40 |
| " RED CHERRIES " | 4 00 | 35 |
| " WHITE CHERRIES | 4 50 | 40 |
| " WINSLOW'S CORN | 2 50 | 25 |
| " LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans | 4 00 | 25 |
| " GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans | 3 75 | 35 |
| MINCE MEAT | 14½ | 18 |
| POTATOES | | 40 to 50 |

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS,

Oct. 28, 1871.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR, Extra family | $7 00 |
| " Superfine | 5 50 |
| " fancy brands | 8 00 |
| " Rye | 5 00 |
| CORN MEAL | 4 00 |
| WHEAT, white, per bushel | 1 65 |
| " red, " | 1 45 |
| CORN | 80 |
| RYE | 1 05 |
| OATS | 62 |

## New Advertisements.


FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY THE TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
*AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.*
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
*CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable property, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, formerly known as "Couch's Mills" but lately as "*Conprobat Mills,*" will be sold at private sale. This is one of the most desirable stands in the county, the custom work being sufficiently large to keep the mill busy, while the water power is unsurpassed in the State. The improvements consist of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Store Room, two Dwelling Houses, Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are also 40 acres of timber land belonging to this property, but if purchasers desire it, enough cleared land can be purchased with it for farming purposes.

If not sold by the 26th of October, the property will be leased for a term of years.

For further information inquire of Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon, or of the undersigned, residing on the premises.

Sept. 6, 1877–tf. HENRY CONPROBST.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY!!!

PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

*FOR MALE AND FEMEALE*

Attractively situatad in a healthful and beautiful region, one-fourth of a mile from Penn'a. R. R. Four regular graduates, assasted by other competent instructors, constitute the corps of instruction. The Principal, (for many years in charge of

# The Huntingdon Journal.

## Farm and Household.

### Milking-Time.

When shadows lengthen on the plain,
And leaves are scarlet in the sun;
When cows are lowing in the lane,
And coming homeward one by one;
When mists are tangled in the trees
That overhang the river's bank:
And farmers chat and take their ease,
And shining pails go "clink and clank."
That's milking-time.

When puss and Fido linger round,
And run beside the dairy-maids;
When circling swallows skim the ground,
And on the eves make sudden raids;
When rosy girls a ditty sing,
And squirrels hide in leafy home;
And crosswise jets go "ping and ping."
And pails are heaped with creamy foam:
That's milking-time.

When little ones are tired with play,
And in the corners blink and nod;
When katydids are loud and gay,
And wetted grows the chilly sod;
When stars are few and faintly glow,
And waking fire-flies gather fast,
Like drifting flakes of golden snow—
It's hey for home; the hour is past
For milking time!

### Varnish for Shoes.

It is a bad plan to grease the upper leather of shoes, for the purpose of keeping soft. It rots the leather, and admits dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish, thus: Put half pound of gum shallack broken up in small pieces in a quart bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, cork it tight and put it on the shelf, in a warm place; shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of camphor as large as a hen's egg, shake it well, then in a few hours shake it again, and add one ounce of lampblack. If the alcohol is good, it will all be dissolved in three days; then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol. Pour out two or three tea-spoonfuls in a saucer, and apply it with a small paint brush. If the materials are all good it will dry in about five minutes, and will be removed only by wearing it off, giving it a gloss equal to patent leather. The advantage of this preparation over others is, it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and yet excludes the water almost perfectly. The same preparation is admirable for harness, and does not soil when touched, as lampblack preparations do.

### Weight of Hay.

In the mow or stack the weight of, say five cubic yards of hay, is very variable. It depends upon, coarseness, fineness, dampness, dryness, and numerous other conditions, as well as upon the height of the mow, and the consequent increase of pressure. Col. Waring, whose *Handy Book of Husbandry* we have had occasion to commend, says that in a mow ten feet deep, put up in good order, the hay, not too ripe when cut, *ought* to average one ton to each 525 cubic feet. The compression, of course increases rapidly with the height of the mow, and if the depth is fifteen feet instead of ten, it is likely that 475, or even 425, cubic feet would weigh a ton. All such guessing is, however, very hazardous and the only really safe way is to buy and sell by actual weight. Col. Waring adds: "perhaps it would be a safe formula to say, sell at 400 cubic feet, and buy at 600 cubic feet," but we are not inclined to agree with him.

### Curing Pork.

It has been ascertained by chemists that scurvy will never arise from the use of salt provisions, unless saltpetre be used in curing; that salt alone answers the purpose, provided the animal heat be entirely parted with before salting. The pork should be rolled thoroughly with dry salt after it has entirely parted with its animal heat, and before decomposition or taint commences around the bone. The fluid running from the meat should be poured off before packing the pork in the barrel.

This should be done sufficiently close to admit no unnecessary quantity of air, and should be filled up with dry salt, and then strong brine, not water, should be added. Great care should be taken to fill the barrel entirely full, so that no portion of the meat can at any time project above the surface of the fluid, for it will become tainted and spoil the whole.

### Dried Peach Sauce.

The richest and best dried peaches, are those that are dried with the skins on. The skins (however thick,) entirely dissolve in cooking, and become imperceptible when the fruit is well stewed. It is a great error to pare peaches for drying. Apples *must* be pared, for the skin is tougher than that of peaches, and does not dissolve in cooking.

To prepare dried peaches for stewing, pick them over carefully, throwing away all the imperfect pieces. Wash them in two cold waters, and then put them into a stew-pan, (*adding no water*), and stew them till they are quite soft and shapeless, and mash easily and smoothly in the pan. Sweeten them with plenty of brown sugar, as soon as they come off the fire.

### Pumpkin Indian Cakes.

Take equal portions of Indian meal, and stewed pumpkin that has been well mashed and *drained very dry* in a sieve or cullender. Put the stewed pumpkin in a pan, and stir the meal gradually into it, a spoonful at a time, adding a little butter as you proceed. Mix the whole thoroughly, stirring it very hard. If not thick enough to form a stiff dough, add a little more Indian meal. Make it into round, flat cakes, about the size of a muffin, and bake over the fire on a hot griddle greased with butter. Or lay them in a square iron pan, and bake them in an oven.

Send them to table hot, and eat them with butter.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Put into a spider, enough butter just to oil the bottom; set it on the stove. Break the eggs into a dish, taking care not to break the yolks. As soon as the spider is heated, slip in the eggs, add a piece of butter as large as a walnut for twelve eggs; season with a very little salt and pepper. When the eggs harden a little, stir the eggs from the bottom of the spider until cooked to suit the family. The yolk and whites should be separate, though stirred together—not mixed, like beaten eggs.

## United States Laws.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.

AN ACT to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any state, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statue, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication;" and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court fully, freely, and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon public highway or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of any manner impending, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his or property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner towards or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offences, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or be deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrections, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights; privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rigots, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway there of, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled, "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty of refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sirty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action: *Provided*, That such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased peason, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act of law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

## New Advertisements.


WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
*BOOTS AND SHOES*,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.



## New Advertisements.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
*AT REDUCED PRICES!*
JAMES A. BROWN

*Is constantly receiving at his new*

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns. CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Original
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C,

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hill St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade,

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
*HUNTINGDON, PA.,*
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL BUILDING."


## Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

| WESTWARD. MAIL | PACIFIC EXPRESS | PASSENGER | WAY | MIXED TRAIN | STATIONS. | EASTWARD. PHILA EXPRESS | MAIL | HARRISBURG ACCOM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| 4 56 | ..... | 10 46 | 10 46 | | N. Hamilton | ..... | 5 10 | 9 31 |
| 5 05 | ..... | 10 58 | 11 00 | | Mt. Union | ..... | 5 01 | 9 23 |
| 5 12 | ..... | 11 05 | 11 14 | | Mapleton | ..... | 4 56 | 9 16 |
| 5 27 | ..... | 11 14 | 11 28 | | Mill Creek | ..... | 4 48 | 9 07 |
| 5 35 | 5 02 | 11 30 | 11 50 | | Huntingdon | ..... | 4 42 | 8 53 |
| 5 54 | ..... | 11 50 | ..... | | Petersburg | 10 42 | 4 15 | 8 35 |
| 6 03 | ..... | 12 01 | ..... | | Barree | ..... | 4 06 | 8 28 |
| 6 10 | ..... | 12 09 | ..... | | Spruce Creek | 10 07 | 4 00 | 8 21 |
| 6 25 | ..... | 12 44 | ..... | | Birmingham | ..... | 3 46 | 8 09 |
| 6 32 | ..... | 12 33 | ..... | | Tyrone | 10 00 | 3 39 | 8 02 |
| 6 44 | ..... | 12 45 | ..... | | Tipton | ..... | 3 29 | 7 52 |
| 6 50 | ..... | 12 52 | ..... | | Fostoria | ..... | 3 23 | 7 46 |
| 6 55 | ..... | 12 58 | ..... | | Bell's Mills | ..... | 3 18 | 7 42 |
| 7 15 | 6 10 | 1 29 | 2 00 | | Altoona | 10 50 | 3 00 | 7 25 |
| P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidaysburg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | MAIL | FAST LINE. | ERIE MAIL. | BUFFALO EX |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harrisburg, Leave | P. M. 1 55 | P. M. 4 35 | P. M. 11 55 | A. M. 2 10 |
| Williamsport, Arrive | 6 25 | 8 40 | 4 00 | 6 55 |
| Elmira, " | 10 35 | | | 10 55 |
| | | | | P. M. |
| Buffalo, " | 6 25 | | | 1 15 |
| Niagara Falls, " | 10 00 | | | 10 20 |

SOUTHWARD.

| STATIONS. | ERIE EX'S | ACCOM'D'N | PACIFIC EX | EXPRESS | MAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Harrisburg, leave | 6 38 | 8 00 | 11 15 | 2 30 | 1 25 |
| Baltimore, arrive | | P. M. | P. M. | 6 10 | 6 00 |
| | P. X. | 12 30 | 2 40 | | |
| Washington, arrive | 1 10 | 3 40 | 6 25 | 8 25 | 10 00 |

May 24, 1871. ALFRED R. FISKE, General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Reading and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.52, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m. connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
my.24,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. ACCOM. | MAIL | STATIONS. | DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM. | MAIL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| LE 5 35 | LE 7 10 | Huntingdon | AR 8 36 | AR 3 35 |
| 5 42 | 7 17 | Long Siding | 8 28 | 3 27 |
| 5 56 | 7 30 | Mount Dallas | 8 13 | 3 12 |
| 6 03 | 7 38 | Pleasant Grove | 8 05 | 3 04 |
| 6 16 | 7 51 | Marklesburg | 7 51 | 2 50 |
| 6 29 | 8 04 | Coffee Run | 7 38 | 2 38 |
| 6 37 | 8 11 | Rough and Ready | 7 30 | 2 27 |
| 6 50 | 8 25 | Cove | 7 15 | 2 13 |
| 6 56 | 3 30 | Fishers Summit | 7 10 | 2 08 |
| 7 12 | 8 46 | Saxton | 6 53 | 1 52 |
| 7 30 | 9 03 | Riddlesburg | 6 35 | 1 35 |
| 7 38 | 9 10 | Hopewell | 6 28 | 1 27 |
| 7 57 | 9 30 | Pipers Run | 6 08 | 1 07 |
| 8 18 | 9 50 | Tatesville | 5 48 | 12 47 |
| 8 33 | 10 03 | Bloody Run | 5 35 | 12 34 |
| 8 40 | 10 08 | Mount Dallas | 5 31 | 12 30 |
| 8 48 | 10 17 | Ashcom's Mills | 5 24 | 12 23 |
| 8 53 | 10 21 | Lutzville | 5 20 | 12 19 |
| 8 58 | 10 25 | Hartley's Mills | 5 16 | 12 15 |
| 9 06 | 10 32 | Jamesons | 5 08 | 12 08 |
| AR 9 14 | 10 40 | Bedford | LE 5 00 | 12 00 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 7 29 | LE 8 50 | Saxton | AR 6 45 | AR 1 46 |
| 7 35 | 9 05 | Coalmont | 6 30 | 1 31 |
| 7 40 | 9 10 | Crawford | 6 25 | 1 26 |
| AR 7 50 | AR 9 20 | Dudley | LE 6 15 | LE 1 16 |
| | | Broad Top City | | |

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, 71 Master of Transportation.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, on account of ill health in his family, will sell his farm, situated in Porter township, adjoining Barree Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at private sale.

The farm consists of about one hundred acres of farming land in the highest state of cultivation, about fifty-five hundred bushels of lime having been used upon it within the last four years. The buildings comprise a good two-story frame dwelling house, a bank barn, wash-house and other necessary outbuildings. There is a very fine young orchard of choice fruit upon it, also a well of never-failing water near the door. The property is a very desirable one owing to its proximity to the railroad, churches and schools.

Terms: One third in hand on the first of April next and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by judgments.

sept204t JOSEPH L. REPLOGLE.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.
J. R. DURBORROW.
Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c*, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

CARPET RAGS WANTED.

Fifteen cents for extra fine, and 12½ cents per pound for good, *in banks*, if delivered soon, at BROWN'S CARPET STORE, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept. 27,-1m

## New Advertisement.


GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
Jan. 4, '71. D. P. GWIN.

LUKE REILLY,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

*HUNTINGDON, PA.*

*Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.*

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

*THE MOTTO OF THE*

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

*Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,*
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE,
MOLASSSES,
CRACKERS, CANDIES,
FRUITS, CHEESE,
TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everything else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES

of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

| | |
|---|---|
| Cinnamon, | Cloves, |
| Allspice, | Peppers, |
| Mustard, | Ginger, |

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

at reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pound Cake, | Lady Cake, |
| Fruit " | Citron " |
| Marble " | Sponge " |

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

*TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS*

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

*(One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,)*

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of all kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

*CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.*

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

*For Men, Women and Children,*

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

*(West end of the Diamond)*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER,

No. 625 Hill street